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12 August 1983

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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CUBAN POSSIBLE WITHDRAWAL, NAMIBIAN PROBLEM VIEWED

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Jun 83 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] The presence of Cuban troops in Angola, estimated at between 25 and 30,000 men, has become the crux of the solution to the problem of Namibia, and to some degree, of that region of Southern Africa. Firstly, because of the conditions Pretoria and Washington place on the independence of the region occupied by the South Africans; namely, the withdrawal of Castro's troops. Secondly, because a decision of this nature could eventually lead to peace in Angola, it must have the "approval" of Havana and Moscow.

It is interesting to note that Namibia, in addition to being a country fighting for its independence, is a field where another play is being carried out in the complicated East-West game. This explains, how in 1976, when the game seemed lost for the Westerners, a "contact group" was formed to propose a solution to the Namibian question, which was accepted by South Africa. (The contact group was made up of the United States, France, England, West Germany and Canada, then members of the UN Security Council). It was later, at the outskirts of this group, that Pretoria and Washington adopted the policy of linkage, i.e. linking the independence of Namibia to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

The government of Luanda, supported by the Front Line countries (Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Botswana and Mozambique) stubbornly rejects this solution. Apparently, the aim of both sides seems to be either to gain or waste time. Reality however is different. Angola is forced to pay the expenses of the Cuban troops; it owes the Soviet Union close to \$100 million. It has also absorbed 3 years of advanced oil receipts from Cabinda, and faces tremendous supply difficulties. It needs therefore to reach stability and to have its economy recover rapidly.

The Luanda authorities no longer hide as they did in the past, the effects of UNITA, which are becoming more extensive and more daring. These guerrilla attacks, aimed mainly against commercial targets, have ruined communications, impeded the functioning of distribution circuits, and have paralyzed the essential activities, such as agriculture (coffee, hemp and corn) and forest exploitation. It is also impossible to hide the poor social state created by the

economic situation--which appears as an afterthought in the officious JORNAL DE ANGOLA. The growth of Savimbi's forces, which operate well despite being far from their traditional refuge in the southeast part of the country, has something to do with the discontent of the people.

It is not surprising therefore, according to the latest edition of O JORNAL, that the possible withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola is being considered thanks to negotiations being carried out the "contact group" countries. These troops would be replaced by a multinational force, allowing for the fulfillment of UN Resolution 435 (cease fire and the organization of elections leading to the independence of Namibia). In spite of the ardent denials on the part of the MPLA and even though it is not the plan for peace sought by its leaders, they have little choice but to follow the road to talks with South Africa and to an understanding with UNITA for the survival of their regime. But, in this hot scenario of cold war, long as the arms of Washington and Moscow are, nothing can be considered definite, for the moment....

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CSO: 3442/270

CUBANS REPORTEDLY MAY LEAVE COUNTRY THIS YEAR

Lisbon 0 JORNAL in Portuguese 17-23 Jun 83 p 44

[Text] A French source linked to the Western Contact Group for the resolution of the Namibian problem, and close to the Eliseu Presidential Palace, told our correspondent, Daniel Ribeiro, that the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola could become a reality next autumn.

The work of the Contact Group is finished with the essential matters; and the negotiators are preparing for the period following the withdrawal of Cuban troops from the country, added our source. Among the preparations is the formation of a multinational peace-keeping force, which will include Portuguese troops, to oversee the implementation of UN Resolution 435; cease fire and the organization of elections in Namibia.

Diplomatic sources of the FRG revealed that on June 10, in Bonn, the USA and Angola had reached a substantial degree of understanding concerning the withdrawal of the Cuban troops, whose numbers are believed to be between 18 and 25,000 men.

Questioned last Tuesday in Madrid, Paulo Jorge was irritated and vehemently denied the report regarding the eventual withdrawal of Cuban troops as a prerequisite for the mutual recognition of Luanda and Washington and for the independence of Namibia.

Nevertheless, according to our correspondent in the Spanish capital, Manuel Lopes, the Angolan Foreign Relations Minister, confirmed that he had been approached by the USA.

"We could possibly see some developments once the USA frees itself of the conditions and obsessions it has placed on itself," commented the minister.

Paulo Jorge, who had a private meeting with the state adviser, Lieutenant Colonel Melo Atunes, who went to Madrid expressly for this meeting, emphasized that Angola never accepted the linkage between the independence of Namibia and the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

UN Forces

Reports obtained by O JORNAL's correspondent in Paris indicate that an agreement concerning the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola is only pending the settlement of "secondary matters." While these matters are being smoothed out, negotiations would continue for the formation of a UN contingent to assure the conditions for the constitutional transition in Namibia, namely the cease-fire, the withdrawal of South African troops and the election of a Constituent Assembly.

According to Daniel Ribeiro, that organization could see its functions broadened in the "post-Cuban" period, as a force contributing to the "stability" of the situation in the country.

West German sources, cited in a recently published article in the HERALD TRIBUNE stated that negotiations between Angola and the United States had recently faced two main issues: The UN Security Council debate concerning Namibia, which was opposed by Angola; and the visit of Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to Moscow.

And UNITA?

Meanwhile, according to reports obtained by Daniel Ribeiro, the internal situation in Angola would be on course for an "about-face," with the MPLA reaching an understanding with Jonas Savimbi's UNITA after the withdrawal of the Cubans. In Paris, this solution would be seen as positive, and the French negotiators would be willing to try to ease the stumbling blocks raised in the heart of the MPLA in this area of the negotiations.

The French are willing to serve as a "guarantee" to a solution of this type, "safeguarding the Angolan nation." They state that "they are not alone" in the defense of this position. There were rumors in the French capital this week that there had already been secret meetings between the MPLA and UNITA to study the proposals of the Western Contact Group (USA, Canada, France, FRG and Great Britain).

By the way, it is worth remembering that this type of meeting, always denied by the MPLA, is not unheard of according to O JORNAL, which by the way, has always alluded to them.

The alleged opening of the MPLA for UNITA does not agree with Paulo Jorge's harsh criticism of the "Angolan counterrevolutionaries'" activities in Portuguese territory and ANGOP's constant denunciations of UNITA's actions.

On the other hand, according to sources contacted by O JORNAL, contacts between elements of UNITA and officials of the MPLA are not always the result of the party's official decision, but of isolated individual's initiatives thus subsequently insured by the highest authorities in Luanda.

First Gesture?

Meanwhile, in Lisbon, the first "gesture" of the new government towards Angola could be the prohibition of "Angolan counterrevolutionary" activity in and from Portugal. This was learned from an interview our correspondent Manuel Lopes had with Paulo Jorge. Paulo Jorge added that relations with prior administrations were hindered because of this matter.

Besides, according to O JORNAL and Portuguese sources, the Angolan foreign minister would have let our authorities know, a few weeks hence, that he would not visit Portugal officially until measures were taken against the presence and activities of Angolans plotting against the Luanda government in Portuguese territory. It is worth noting that the Angolan foreign relations minister is the only one of his peers from ex-Portuguese colonies who has not made an official visit to Lisbon. Paulo Jorge, who has been to Portugal numerous times, but never officially, refused to explain why he preferred Paris to Lisbon as a stopover to Luanda. Never-the-less, well placed observers attribute a real political significance to the fact that the minister has not stopped in the Portuguese capital on his way to Madrid, where he was greeted very cordially.

Success in Spain?

According to Manuel Lopes, at a news conference given last Tuesday, at the end of a 48 hour visit to Madrid, Paulo Jorge seemed visibly satisfied with the results of his meetings with Felipe Gonzalez, Fernando Moran and other ministers.

"The meetings were very cordial," said Paulo Jorge, who expressed himself both in Portuguese and in correct Spanish.

Melo Antunes-Paulo Jorge Meeting

The minister classified his meeting as a "political one with economic impact." In the political field, Madrid's support of the Front Line countries was stressed. In the economic field, cooperation, which was already existent in several areas, was broadened to include new sectors, specifically a study for the concession of a new line of credit for several projects. Is Portugal losing ground to Spain in Angola? Paulo Jorge told Manuel Lopes that this was not the issue, but rather the establishment of mutually beneficial cooperation between Madrid and Luanda.

It was the first official visit of the Angolan foreign relations minister to Spain since Madrid recognized the Angolan Government in 1977.

The intensification of US-Angolan negotiations, the eventual solution of the Namibia question, the possible participation of Portuguese troops in a UN peace-keeping force, Luanda reservations towards the Lisbon government, the success of the trip to Spain (Fernando Van Dunen, ambassador to Lisbon will be named non-resident ambassador to Madrid)--a vast and complex picture. It is reasonable to presume that all these issues were discussed in the meeting between

Paulo Jorge and Melo Antunes--the strategist for special relations with the new Lusophone countries and President Eane's influential adviser. Concerning this meeting Melo Antunes would only tell O JORNAL that the meeting was "strictly private."

In Madrid, although Paulo Jorge maintained himself, as is his habit, reserved and reticent to comment on the perspectives of Luso-Angolan relations, ("they were never linear for different reasons, but I think this will now depend, also, on the orientation the present government hopes to give to its relations with other African Portuguese-speaking nations") he was emphatic in referring to the "special effort of the president of the republic, General Antonio Ramalho Eanes in the development of relations between Portugal and the African Portuguese-speaking countries. I believe," he added, "that his personal efforts have contributed to reaching an understanding at certain levels between ourselves and Portugal. I would like to stress that we have seen an attitude of perseverance in the president of the republic during the course of the years after independence."

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YOUTH DELEGATION HEAD VISITING CUBA

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 17 Jun 83 p 4

[Report on interview with Nito Cunha, leader of the Angolan youth delegation visiting Cuba, by Dulce Ma. Hernandez; date and place not specified]

[Text] We recently were visited by a large Angolan youth delegation.

Nito Cunha, member of the JMPLA [Youth of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] National Secretariat, in charge of educational and student matters and also the coordinator of the Revision and Control Commission of his national committee, was leading the group of 15 delegates.

Villa Clara and Matanzas were mainly the two provinces which served as the field for exchange of experiences with the UJC. Of course, another obligatory stop was the Isla de Juventud [Island of Youth] where Angolan scholarship students study.

The People's Republic of Angola is working to organize an educational system of its own, overthrowing the bases that the colonialists were interested in maintaining.

JMPLA actively participates in this work as well as in student mass organizations which convey concerns, opinions and proposals gathered democratically, to a great extent, among the masses.

The Angolan political youth organization (JMPLA) carries out its work in this field in three important directions: political ideological education, defense and steadfast support to the economy of the country. At the same time it carries out other tasks such as literacy campaigns and vocational and total orientation, which form part of the national education programs.

Nito Cunha explained some characteristics of the work of young people:

"In our National Committee, the secretariat to which I belong is responsible for all the work in this field: primary schools, technical-professional education and higher education, although there is the organization of secondary students and that of higher education students; both of them include several thousand members because every person who is enrolled in a school has the right

to be a member of these organizations, because they are mass organizations with autonomy and their own statutes. The work with children is guided directly by the Agostinho Neto Pioneer Organization.

"In our country defense is the main task. Before we are 18 years of age, our education is directed toward our patriotic-military work. After 18, we join the armed forces through the center for mobilization and recruitment, with the adequate academic training. According to the present needs our country has of technicians and professionals those who are engaged in this work are given as the basic mission to graduate in their respective specialties.

"Those who join the armed forces, within them acquire technical specialties needed for defense and civilian life to which they can return after 3 years of service."

The Angolan youth leader continued:

"Economy is our second great concern. Therefore, students work during their vacations promoting various productive projects.

"Because of the importance teachers have in our process, we take care of their ideological training on a priority basis because in their hands lies the training of the future generations.

"We also develop, because of national need, the initial training of primary teachers by other requirements and conditions. These are the objectives backed by our youth organization."

Question: "How do the young people participate in the literacy campaign?"

Answer: "Members and young people in general join the Hoji ya Henda Brigades and carry out literacy work in sectors considered as priority by the party, such as the armed forces, peasants and workers. At the same time adult education is carried out, basically among workers.

"Considering the lack of teachers and fulfilling the orders of the party issued in 1980, there arose in Lubango the youth brigades of education Comandante Dangereaux, national MPLA hero, who had been a primary teacher by profession.

"These brigades were formed voluntarily by over 700 young people available throughout all sectors, who taught in Cunene, K. Kubango, Mochico and other regions. In 1982-1983 there already were 1,250 members in this vanguard movement, who teach elementary and secondary courses for a year."

Question: "How is vocational and total education work done?"

Answer: "We really do not have much experience in vocational guidance. Our present situation does not allow us to satisfy the preferences of young people. We consider the needs of our country and carry out what we call their vocational "guidance" by which we make each student understand and give priority

in his selection in line with our specific historical situation; maybe things will be different later, but this is the way it is now. We then go deeper into this with the student and encourage him to like the specialty with which he has been entrusted."

"An obligatory question: How was your delegation's stay in Cuba?"

"Useful, above all, from every point of view. We were able to learn a great deal from the UJC in the educational and student fields that we can have in mind in our own work. Everything was very useful.

"An important thing is the attention given by the Communist Party of Cuba to young people, to children, and its interest in the development of the personality of the new man.

"It is impossible not to mention that we have seen evidence of the support of the people to Fidel and the party' their revolutionary, combative spirit and their determination to win or die, as a single soldier, facing the imperialist enemy. This is felt at this time of threats. We have seen a people organized and ready to engage in battle and win it once more.

"We could not end without stressing the recognition of the exemplary way in which Cubans exercise proletarian internationalism whose benefits we Angolans have received in war and peace.

"In the name of all members of our delegation we want to thank the National Bureau of the UJC and the comrades who have taken care of us, for the hospitality and help in the work that we have carried out together. The UJC will always be able to count on the unconditional support of its sister JMPLA. Long live Cuba! Long live Angola!"

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CSO: 3448/10

BRIEFS

GDR DONATION TO MEDICAL SCHOOL--A donation of hospital diagnostic material, laboratory equipment, clothing and toys was presented to our country yesterday by the GDR. The gift, to go to the Faculty of Medicine, is valued at about 50,000 kwanzas and was presented by the charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the GDR to Joao Filipe Martins, vice minister of secondary and higher education and dean of the University of Angola. The donation reflects the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the Angolan university and the University of Humboldt, in Berlin. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Jul 83 p 2] 6362

COOPERATION WITH EGYPT--During the visit of Butrus Ghali, Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, a trade agreement was signed yesterday between the People's Republic of Angola and the Arab Republic of Egypt. Foreign Trade Minister Ismael Martins signed on behalf of Angola and Butrus Ghali represented Egypt. According to the terms of the treaty, Angola will export coffee, lumber, petroleum and sisal to Egypt. Egypt's exports to Angola will consist mainly of building materials, petroleum derivatives, medicines, fertilizers and cotton. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Jul 83 p 1] 6362

CAMBAMBE DAM--Gaspar da Silva, Portuguese secretary of state for cooperation, said yesterday in Lisbon that he had observed "confidence in Portuguese technology" in Angola, particularly with respect to dam construction. Gaspar da Silva, who was interviewed by the Portuguese news agency ANOP, said his statement referred to Portugal's prospects for raising the height of the Cambambe dam, regulating the river and rebuilding the machinery at the power plant there. After speaking in detail about matters related to the Cambambe project, the Portuguese secretary admitted it was quite possible that he would be going to Angola this month or, failing that, early in August. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Jul 83 p 1] 6362

COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL--A protocol of intent was signed yesterday in Luanda between the Ministry of Health and the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation. The document was signed by Health Minister Ferreira Neto and by Vitor Sa Machado, the foundation's administrator for Africa. The protocol provides for aid to Angola in the training and advanced training of cadres and additional equipment for the emergency service at the Americo Boavida and Traumatizados do Prenda hospitals. Provision of surgical material for various clinical specialties such as ophthalmology and urology, the study of endemic diseases and assistance in combating the latter were also included in the protocol. The Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation made about 1.6 million kwanzas available to the Health Ministry for the acquisition of [medical] literature. The Portuguese delegation should leave Luanda for Sao Tome today. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Jul 83 p 1] 6362

'ANGOLA DAYS' IN USSR--"Days of Angola," a series depicting the life and culture of the Angolan people for the people of the Georgian SSR, came to an end in that republic last Thursday. In Tbilissi, the Georgian capital, and in other cities, there were exhibits of books and photographs pertaining to Angolan themes. A folk group from the People's Republic of Angola also gave several performances. "We are delighted at the chance to become familiar with the unique art of the Angolan people," said Ya Gamrekeli, Georgian vice minister of culture. He added: "The concerts by the Angolan group were a great success in our republic; this is demonstrated by the wide coverage they received in the Georgian press. The 'Days of Angola' in Georgia confirmed that, like all the Soviets, the workers in our republic support the Angolan people's struggle for their country's independence. We wish them success and we firmly believe in them. We also believe that the culture of the People's Republic of Angola will make new conquests," the Georgian vice minister concluded. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Jul 83 p 2] 6362

NEW CUBAN AMBASSADOR--Havana--The Cuban Council of State has named Rodolfo Puente Ferro as ambassador to the People's Republic of Angola, it was officially announced in this city. Ferro, an alternate member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, will succeed Francia Mestre, who has been serving in this post. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Jun 83 p 1] 6362

GDR CHEMICAL INDUSTRY COOPERATION--Berlin--Pedro Van Dunem (Loy), Angola's minister of energy and petroleum, is paying an official visit of several days to the GDR, leading a delegation from the energy sector. Van Dunem met in this city with Gunther Wyschofsky, minister for the chemical industry. They examined issues of bilateral interest regarding cooperation in the chemical industry. Van Dunem also met with Wolfgang Rauchfuss, chairman of the Angolan-GDR joint economic committee, with whom he discussed economic issues. The Angolan minister visited the Schwed Chemical Complex, where he analyzed possibilities for petroleum refining and the cost of obtaining other petroleum derivatives. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Jul 83 p 1] 6362

USSR COOPERATION IN FISHING INDUSTRY--The signing of the protocol covering the session of the Joint Soviet-Angolan Council for the Fishing Industry marked the end of the discussions between the two countries for cooperation in that area. The document analyzes the activities of the People's Republic of Angola [RPA] and the Soviet Union in this sector and outlines the possibilities for cooperation. During its stay in the RPA, the Soviet delegation, led by Yuri Bystrov, vice minister of fishing industry, was received by Andre Pitra, Secretary of the MPLA-Party Central Committee for the productive sector, and by Lopo do Nascimento, RPA minister of planning and cochairman of the Joint Soviet-Angolan Intergovernmental Commission for economic, technical and scientific cooperation. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Jun 82 p 2] 6362

BULGARIAN DELEGATION VISITS--The delegation of the Bulgarian Union of Workers in Construction and the Building Materials Industry returned to Bulgaria on Monday after a 7-day visit to our country at the invitation of its Angolan counterpart. During the visit, the Bulgarian delegation went to the city of Lubango, where it visited some construction companies. In Luanda, the delegation visited the works for the mausoleum of the late beloved Comrade President Agostinho Neto. The

visit of the Bulgarian delegation culminated in a meeting with a delegation of the National Construction Union, led by Mario da Silva, member of the Central Council of UNTA [National Union of Angolan Workers]. During the meeting, the two delegations focused on some questions pertaining to the functioning of their two organizations and on union activities in the two countries. At the end of the meeting, Comrade Ilitcha, chief of the Bulgarian delegation, presented Mario da Silva with a medal of merit for "Good Construction Work," the most distinguished award of the Bulgarian construction workers union. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Jun 83 p 2] 6362

DELEGATION TO MEETING IN PRAGUE--The Angolan delegation led by Pascoal Luvualu, member of the party's Political Bureau, returned to Angola Thursday evening after taking part in the World Assembly "for peace and life, against nuclear war," in Prague, Czechoslovakia. About 3,000 representatives of antiwar movements, political parties and social, women's and youth organizations from 140 countries took part in the 7-day assembly, which appealed to all the world powers to refrain from using nuclear weapons. According to Luvualu, the assembly introduced a new form of discussion, the dialogue, which led to an agreement to seek to prevent another nuclear war, destroying everything which mankind has created. Once again, the Angolan delegation contributed its participation in various committees, one of which outlined the situation in southern Africa and, particularly, in the People's Republic of Angola, and that of other peoples, specifically those of East Timor, Nicaragua, Palestine and Korea. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Jul 83 p 1] 6362

CABINDA EXPORTS GAS TO BRAZIL--Cabinda--At the beginning of this month, 203,158 barrels of natural gas were exported to Brazil, an official source informed the Angolan news agency ANGOP. This is the first shipment of gas extracted in Malongo by the Cabinda Gulf Oil Company, using the gas injection process inaugurated in November 1982. Within the framework of the good trade relations between Angola and Brazil, a new shipment of 12,165 barrels of gas left for Brazil on 17 June, according to the same source. Over \$200 million was invested in the natural gas injection process, basically aimed at aiding the extraction of crude oil from two fields in Cabinda. About 140,000 tons of liquid petroleum gas should be produced for export in association with the gas treatment. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Jun 83 p 1] 6362

COFFEE EXPORT SECTOR REORGANIZED--A decree from the Council of Ministers, published in the DIARIO DA REPUBLICA, establishes the Coffee Processing and Exporting Company of Angola (CAFANGOL-UEE), a dependency of the Ministry of Agriculture. According to the decree, the company is national in scope, with headquarters in Luanda, which can create or disband offices in the port cities. The primary objective of CAFANGOL is to purchase commercial coffee produced domestically and shipped to the coast. The coffee will be stored, processed and sacked for distribution to the domestic consumer industry. CAFANGOL will also export coffee in all forms. According to the decree, CAFANGOL, without prejudice to its major objective, could engage in other similar or related activities. The document notes that the company was created because of the need to reorganize the state coffee sector to achieve the goals determined by the First Extraordinary Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party. The reorganization of the coffee industry includes the

establishment of new management systems for state-owned companies, aimed at a more rational use of means, better control of production, purchases and warehousing, processing and sales and better utilization of the labor force. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Jun 83 p 2] 6362

NATIONAL BANK UNDER CENTRAL GOVERNMENT--According to a law inserted in the DIARIO DA REPUBLICA and signed by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the National Bank of Angola will be transferred to the central administrative organs of the state. The Angolan news agency ANGOP reports that the bank will be directed by a governor, a member of the Council of Ministers, with the rank of minister, assisted by vice governors with the rank of vice minister. The National Bank of Angola is a legal entity with administrative and financial autonomy; it is not responsible for debts of the state, nor is the state responsible for commitments assumed by the bank, except for operations carried out expressly under its charge or in its name. The law stresses that the People's Bank of Angola and all credit institutions which may be established will always be dependencies of the National Bank of Angola. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Jun 83 pp 1,2] 6362

COOPERATION WITH GHANA--Four cooperation accords were signed in Luanda between the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Ghana at the end of a 5-day visit by a Ghanaian delegation, led by Capt Kodjo Tsikata, special counselor to the Ghanaian Provisional Council of National Defense. The documents--specifically, an economic, scientific and technical cooperation accord, a trade agreement, a program of cultural cooperation for 1983-1984 and a protocol for technical assistance--were signed by Foreign Relations Minister Paulo Jorge, representing Angola, and by Captain Tsikata on behalf of Ghana. The trade agreement provides for Angolan exports to Ghana, primarily sisal, oils, fish meal and granite; Angola's imports from Ghana will include pharmaceutical products, palm oil, footwear, wood and paper products. The economic, scientific and technical cooperation agreement includes a provision for the advanced training of Angolan cadres in Ghanaian institutions; the protocol calls for Ghanaian technical assistance to Angola. The program for cultural cooperation for 1983-1984 provides for the exchange of missions and documents, as well as musical and theatrical performances. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Jul 83 p 1] 6362

PORTUGUESE COOPERATION IN TOURISM--Lisbon--Day before yesterday the Portuguese Government approved a special cooperation accord between Portugal and Angola in the area of tourism and the hotel industry. The accord was signed in Luanda in April 1982, during the visit of President Ramalho Eanes. In force for 5 years, the accord provides for the promotion, stimulation and development of the tourism and hotel sectors, through a reciprocal system of cooperative action. In the technical-economic area, the accord provides for the contracting of cooperants, the design of programs and construction of hotel units and tourist infrastructures, among other measures, as well as the formation of mixed companies. The agreement gives special emphasis to tourist and hotel training, specifically to the organization and implementation of a system of professional training, technical-instructional interchange and equipment for professional training institutions. The accord approved day before yesterday by the Council of Ministers was signed by Paulino Pinto Joao, former secretary of state for cooperation, on behalf of Angola, and by Nandim de Carvalho, then secretary of state for tourism, representing Portugal. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Jul 83 p 1] 6362

RAILROAD CONNECTIONS BROKEN--ANGOP has learned from reliable sources that the railroad connections between Luanda and the city of Malange have been interrupted for more than a month. The offices of the CFA (the Angolan Railroad) recently announced a technical breakdown in the line, which well informed sources attribute to sabotage with explosives, in the Municipality of Cacuso, in the province of Malange. Rail traffic has not yet returned to normal. Malange is located about 420 kilometers from Luanda, and it is the second longest railroad line in Angola. The Benguela Railroad (CEB), which links the central coastal region with the eastern border, is the longest in the country. The third longest line is the Mocamedes Railroad in the South. Like the other two, it operates between the coastal region and the interior of the country. The paralysis of the CFA is causing problems to the people of the area. In addition to the high passenger traffic, it is also slowing the movement of merchandise between Luanda and the eastern provinces, namely the fuel supply, which now has to be transported by road. To the opposite direction, the railroad normally transports agricultural products, such as manioc flour, which is the basic staple of the people of Luanda. [Text] [Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Jun 83 p 5] 12402

CSO: 3442/270

INTERVIEW WITH DIRECTOR OF DJIBOUTI-ETHIOPIAN RAILROAD

Djibouti LA NATION DE DJIBOUTI in French 30 Jun 83 p 4

[Text] The day after the fourth board meeting of the Djibouti-Ethiopian Railway (CDE) June 13-14, we met with Mr Badar, technical director and representative of the general manager of CDE to try to evoke a summary of fiscal year 1982-83 and more particularly the accomplishments of the last six months. We recall that at the time of the fourth board meeting, the Djibouti delegation which went to Ethiopia was led by Mr Youssef Ali Chirdon, acting minister of commerce, transportation and tourism while the Ethiopian delegation was headed by Messrs Youssef Ahmed and Taye Tilahum, respectively minister of transportation and communications and minister of the interior.

Mr Badar, six months ago 'LA NATION' evoked, in an interview which you were kind enough to grant us, the condition and development prospects of the CDE.

Can you begin by telling us about the freight traffic booked?

Well, we have carried 249,000 tons, a traffic figure which corresponds to 80 percent of our projections. This difference is explained by the fact that Ethiopia's cereal crops were smaller than normal this year; domestic traffic was thus heavily penalized. However, we have achieved an increase of 10.2 percent in receipts which is explained by the decision to give first priority to import-export traffic...

What pattern has passenger traffic followed?

I must begin by telling you that we have experienced an increase of 4 percent. We have transported 1,451,000 travelers for a monthly average of 130,000. Receipts have increased by 28.7 percent. We could have exceeded this number, but as I already explained to you six months ago, too many "stowaways" use the CDE: more strict security measures must be established. Police measures must be particularly reinforced; it is one of our priorities, and I am convinced that the public authorities will respond to that appeal.

Can we now talk about the accomplishments and the renovation projects? Is the CDE going to progressively find a new image? Where are you in this regard?

The reorganization study has been initiated. The group Louis Berger which is, I must emphasize, an American research organization with a world-wide reputation, began its work at the beginning of May. According to the contract, it is responsible for studying all the CDE structures and issuing a report of the recommendations it feels would be useful for the development of CDE. As for the emergency aid we discussed the last time, that is to say the FED [European Development Fund] financing of about one billion Djibouti francs to cover the purchase of two locomotives, an aerial tramway and ten tow supports for the aerial tramway as well as six line-inspection vehicles and a supply of spare parts for replacement of the telephone system, the CDE has placed an order for some of these supplies contingent upon the arrival of these funds. But taking into account manufacturing delays which are very long, I am thinking especially of the locomotives and the aerial tramway, we will not receive this equipment until about May 1984. On the other hand, the six line-inspection engines, "the lorry motors," have already arrived at the port in Djibouti.

Addis Ababa has been an important step for the future of the CDE.

Can you tell us the general outline of the agreement signed there?

It is not a question of an agreement but of a financial protocol which has been presented by France and accepted by the Djibouti and Ethiopian nations. The agreement will be signed at the beginning of July in Paris.

Can you tell us about the financial assistance that France is going to grant the CDE?

This financial package amounts to 80,000,000 French francs to be used as follows:

- 20 percent for 40 very long-term treasury loans;

- 40 percent for 10-year guaranteed loans. This financial package will enable us principally to acquire six BB 1200-horsepower locomotives, 82 radial trucks, a complex for crushing stone, and various pieces of earth-moving equipment as well as 30 kilometers of rail and various machine tools and pieces of lifting equipment.

Finally, Mr Badar, do you still dread the uphill pull to the waters of Lake Metahara?

Yes, this problem remains; recognizing the gravity of the situation, the board members visited the location and formulated serious recommendations for the purpose of urgently completing, certainly before the rainy season, the alternative plan which had been studied and accepted and which will parallel the national road. This alternative involves about one kilometer of track and will no longer be threatened by the waters of the lake.

12308

CSO: 3419/1046

SPAIN SURVEYING NATION'S FISH RESOURCES

Libreville L'UNION in French 8 Jul 83 p 4

[Article by Obame Emane]

[Text] Within the framework of the agreement on merchant marine cooperation signed in Madrid in 1981, the Spanish Government recently completed a survey of fishing resources on Gabon's continental shelf, using the ship "Le Cornide de Saavedra."

With respect to Corisco Island, the survey was made in the area between the shore and waters not exceeding a depth of 200 meters. The one completed in May 1982 followed the same route. We spoke with Spanish charge d'affaires Alvaro Iranzo Gutierrez about the reasons for the second survey.

The second operation came about because of the lack of accuracy of the first in the sense that it had essentially dealt with small surface fish. The "Garcia del Cid," which carried out the first evaluation, did not have the technical equipment or fishing materials to inventory the different deepwater fish.

"Le Cornide de Saavedra," weighing 1,300 tons, has acoustic sound systems, fishing gear and instruments to measure parameters of the area (temperature, salinity, oxygen, nutritive elements and chlorophyll), enabling researchers to compare species and marine environments.

Substantial Results

While the first survey cost 230 million CFA francs, the second phase will cost the Spanish Government much more, because of the size of the ship and its equipment, 27 crew members, including two Gabonese geologists who shared the experience of the second outing.

However, the results of the first phase are not negligible, insofar as some 60 species of small surface fish were identified by the "Garcia del Cid" crew.

These two reports will lead to true marine cooperation between Gabon and Spain, the third-ranking fleet in the world after Japan and the Soviet Union. The two countries will then exchange high-level technical and political delegations to define terms of Spain's participation in the development of Gabon's marine resources.

The charge d'affaires from the Spanish Embassy believes that cooperation is not limited to fishing between Gabon and his countries. "First of all, we have to survey quantities and quality." Spain may finance and build a fish processing plant at Port Gentil, he says, set up a joint fishing company with Gabonese private or public partners, participate in the exportation of Gabonese fishing products, and so on.

Spanish Experience

If these proposals are accepted, it will be necessary to combine the means of Spanish experience with those of the Italian firm Ingeco-Breda, which signed a declaration of intention with Gabon on 7 May 1982, concerning completion of the integrated Port Gentil fishing project.

It will also be necessary to have the aid of the European Development Fund, which in April 1982 made a survey for four countries in the Gulf of Guinea (the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome and Gabon), although this is a sub-regional project, while the Spanish survey involves bilateral cooperation.

According to Rolf Alvaro Iranzo Gutierrez, Spain would find no problem in placing its participating in a multilateral framework, "provided that the Gabonese economic and industry of the post-oil period profit from it." That is one more reason why Spain is pursuing negotiations for its entry into the EEC.

11,464

CSO: 3419/1090

JAPANESE MAKE NEW DONATION OF AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

Libreville L'UNION in French 5 Jul 83 p 4

[Article by Obame Emane]

[Excerpts] In order to be effective, bilateral relations have to be based on the application of agreements made between the two governments. But above all, they must be manifested by specific action that will maintain them and further strengthen them.

If these are the main characteristics of bilateral cooperation, one can rightly say that the Gabonese and Japanese governments enjoy cooperation worthy of praise. There is no need to review the different aspects marking relations between the two countries since the establishment of diplomatic relations. We have already done so in a series of articles in July 1981.

And yet, the official presentation on Saturday of agricultural equipment for the Ndende rice project by the Japanese ambassador provides us with one more opportunity to discuss Japanese-Gabonese relations, solely within the framework of gifts and the transfer of technology.

Equipment worth 22 million CFA francs, presented on Saturday by the charge d'affaires of the Japanese Embassy, Morita Mizuho, on behalf of Ambassador Kichisaburo Inoue, who was absent from Libreville, and received by ministerial representative Simplicie Guedet Manzela, is not the first Japanese contribution to the Ndende rice project.

In fact, at the request of the Gabonese Government, a Japanese firm of consulting engineers, Nippon-Koei, completed the study for the project, which cost over 4 billion CFA francs, financed by the Gabonese Government. This first study of a material, technical and financial nature was completed by a gift of 12.5 million CFA francs, in the form of equipment granted by the Japanese Agency for International Cooperation.

These two grants were joined by the gift of teaching, sociocultural and sports equipment worth 65 million CFA francs, presented to Omar Bongo University at the time of the official visit by the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Hideo Tsuji, in July 1982. The equipment was turned over to the beneficiary on 18 April.

In order to offer Gabon complete assistance, Japan accompanied its gifts by training for Gabonese agricultural technicians. Nine scholarships have been given to Gabon in the past three years, Charge d'Affaires Mizuho said, for training on rice growing machinery. This means that if one of the machines given by the Japanese Government has operating difficulties, the Gabonese will be able, not only to relieve them, but solve them.

The latest gift of equipment responds to Japan's concern for granting its cooperation to the economic and social development of poorer countries, especially in Africa. Is it not today one of the greatest contributors to the African Development Fund? Along the same line of ideas, Japan is now pursuing negotiations to become a member of the African Development Bank.

11,464

CSO: 3419/1090

PRESIDENT OPENS THERMAL POWER PLANT IN OGOOUE-MARITIME

Libreville L'UNION in French 4 Jul 83 p 2

[Article by Ollo-Mombey]

[Excerpts] Omboue, capital of the Department of Etimboue, was the first stop Saturday, 2 July 1983, on the president's tour of Ogooue-Maritime Province.

After the customary greetings, N'Kero-Gninga, president of the Departmental Assembly, spoke to welcome the chief of state. He recalled the words spoken by the president at the time of his first visit to Omboue 10 years ago: "Omboue, which I knew only by name, will be marked with a white stone."

He then reviewed the achievements completed in Omboue since that time, especially construction of a modern airport, construction of the recently opened center, and finally, the dream that is now a reality, to wit, the acquisition of water and electricity, representing life and comfort.

Minister Divungui Di Ndinge, speaking after N'Kero-Gninga, was pleased to see the president personally attend the ceremony. Speaking of water and electricity in our country, he said that during the early years of our independence, priority was given to the poles where the essential administrative and economic activities took place and where nearly all of our wealth was found and shipped, meaning Libreville, Port-Gentil and Franceville.

Since electricity and water have now become decisive elements of economic progress and social well-being, great projects have been cropping up in our country for the past dozen years, such as the hydroelectric dams of Kinguele, Tchimbele, Poubara, the Port-Gentil gas turbines and the Ntoun and Mandorove water systems. For Divungui, enormous progress has been made since the electrification of Lambarene in 1962, the first of the type in our country. By the end of this year, 28 areas will have electricity and 24 will have water, in an effort that will be continued within the framework of two major programs costing over 20 billion francs. This will help 50 main settlements in the country by giving them public electricity and drinking water within the next 5 years.

The speaker then emphasized that the government's action will not be limited to the communities named. He told of 600 villages whose populations number in the hundreds and for whom a village water program has been designed and launched. The final cost is an estimated 10 billion CFA francs.

Divungui then gave the features of the Omboue facilities, including a diesel thermal power plant equipped with three generators, a medium-tension network, 95 lamps for public lighting, water from two production wells, a 10 cubic meter station, a water tower of 160 cubic meters, a delivery pipeline, five water fountains, and so on.

For his part, the chief of state emphasized that unity that should characterize all Gabonese. At the same time, he asked for greater mobilization of members around party ideals for, according to President Bongo, it is only through the party that we can achieve the unity of all Gabonese and it is thanks to that unity that the government can handle the people's problems.

The president of the republic then proceeded to officially open the facilities. The president's entourage took off shortly thereafter for Port-Gentil, where the chief of state was to lay the cornerstone for the Novotel chain hotel.

11,464

CSO: 3419/1090

BRIEFS

BREAD PRICE INCREASE--Overnight, as if by magic, the price of bread, that basic staple of many of our fellow citizens, went from 80 to 90 francs. The increase has hit families hard during this period of austerity. But it was not so much the price hike -- to which we are already accustomed -- as it was the way it came about that disturbed everyone. It was in fact in the middle of the night, as if it were trying to hide and duck its responsibilities, that the competent department (How competent?) gave the green light to bakers to wangle the money out of our pockets. As for myself, I have noted that for some time now, the market price list has no longer been published. That is one way of saying to the merchants: "Pick your own prices and too bad for the consumer!" This has now been confirmed, although the only field of operations of our inspectors is the market, where they stand out by virtue of their assaults on the saleswomen. That is all we know about them. Increasing prices in keeping with market logic is one thing, but the public should be informed in time rather than being presented with an accomplished fact. [By Makaya] [Text] [Libreville L'UNION in French 6 Jul 83 p 1] 11,464

CSO: 3419

COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL SEEN AS MOVE AWAY FROM USSR

Portugal Gives a 'Push'

Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese 15 Jul 83 p 10

[Article by C.M.]

[Text] The satisfactory progress of the talks between a Mozambican delegation headed by Prakash Ratilal, governor of the Bank of Mozambique, and high Portuguese officials is going to strengthen the conditions already being developed to help Mozambique move out of the Soviet Union's sphere of influence.

The opening of lines of credit and the confirmation of Portuguese cooperation in the work to open the railway between Nacala and Malawi (a project which will cost over \$200 million and in which France and Canada are also participating) were the chief results of the talks by the Portuguese-Mozambican Joint Commission, which is concluding its meeting today, Friday, in Lisbon.

But in addition to the topics covered by the joint commission, other matters were discussed by some of the Mozambican leaders visiting Lisbon this week--specifically, Prakash Ratilal and Aquino de Braganca (see the interview and biographical profile in this issue).

One of those matters was the organization of Samora Machel's visit to Portugal this fall, which was reported by O JORNAL last week. Mozambican authorities assign the greatest importance to an interview with Samora on the RTP [Portuguese Radio-Television System] so that Portuguese public opinion can become familiar with the real personality of the Mozambican leader. [copy missing] military cooperation was also discussed. Mozambique feels that the Portuguese are in a good position to supply certain kinds of arms. This would avoid the need for recourse to other, "more embarrassing" sources of supply--materiel of U.S. origin, for example. Mozambique is trying to counterbalance its dependence on the USSR. During his visit to Moscow, Samora Machel heard from Andropov about the uproar of concern over the fact that Mozambique has agreements of a military nature with Portugal, a NATO country.

Rapprochement With United States

Dissatisfied with the results of cooperation with the East, the Mozambicans seem to be paying less and less attention to help from that direction, although they are not ignoring it.

Instead, cooperation with the United States is being strengthened--and Portugal has been playing an outstanding role in that process.

The contacts with Frank George Wisner II, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, were regarded as very positive, and the White House has just named diplomat Peter Jon de Vos ambassador to Maputo, an action reflecting recognition by the United States that Mozambique can no longer be considered a regime within the Soviet sphere.

While Portugal is establishing certain bridges to the West, it is obtaining in return the possibility of having Mozambique as a "backer" for its initiatives aimed at gaining entrance to southern Africa.

This strategy for breaking down Mozambique's dependence has been facilitated by developments in African politics itself, in which Veloso (currently responsible for drawing up an economic strategy) and Prakash Ratilal have been assuming a major role. Foreign diplomatic sources accredited to Maputo have also been drawing attention to the rise of a new star in Mozambican politics: Tomas Salomao, secretary of state for defense.

"Political Will" of Portuguese Leaders

Various members of the Mozambican delegation contacted by us, specifically [copy missing] existence of a "political will" on the part of the leaders contacted, specifically with Mario Soares and with the secretary of state for budget, Antonio de Almeida. They also called attention to the fact that in many talks, the directors general were absent or were represented by persons with no authority to negotiate.

Portuguese authorities have shown a very special interest in this meeting, however: in addition to the official meetings, there have been luncheons, dinners, and receptions at Sao Bento and Necessidades. Jaime Gama, for example, met for dinner with the representatives of Mozambique as well as with Gaspar da Silva, secretary of state for foreign affairs; Minister of Finance Ernani Lopes; and Paulouro das Neves, Portugal's future ambassador to Mozambique, as well as Sa Machado, Luis Fontoura, and Miguel Almeida Fernandes of Jaime Gama's staff. But Almeida Santos and Manuel Alegre were also there. Gama and Almeida Santos are scheduled to visit Mozambique in the near future to make preparations for Samora Machel's visit to Lisbon, and there are those who are already saying that the dissension between the two Socialist politicians may be "frozen" thanks to the relations with Mozambique.

On the following day, Mario Soares met for lunch with the Mozambican officials, Mota Pinto, Ernani Lopes, Jaime Gama, Nunes Barata (the prime minister's diplomatic assistant), and others.

Prakash Ratilal and Aquino de Braganca were also received by the president of the republic. A member of the Mozambican delegation told us: "We are not interested in getting involved in disputes between the president and the government."

Lastly, in terms of specific results, it should be pointed out that agreement has been reached on the granting of a loan of 1 million escudos to cover the cost of cooperation.

Prakash Ratilal on Cooperation With Portugal

Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese 15 Jul 83 p 10

[Report on interview with Prakash Ratilal, minister governor of the Bank of Mozambique, by Pedro Vieira in Lisbon; date not specified]

[Text] "We are beginning to see the fruits of cooperation," is what O JORNAL was told by Prakash Ratilal, minister governor of the Bank of Mozambique, at the conclusion of a week of intensive contacts in Lisbon.

The minister is a quiet man who speaks unhurriedly. He assesses the experience of the past 3 years as positive, saying specifically that it "has been based on a good business foundation and on viable projects."

"Viability" seems to be a key word in the glossary of Portuguese-Mozambican cooperation, which, according to Prakash Ratilal, "is the object of a very broad consensus between the two countries."

Already in the works are "new ideas" concerning the viability of joint programs under which Mozambique would supply Portugal with coal, cotton, and tobacco. Maputo plans in that way to balance trade between the two countries. That trade is currently in Portugal's favor.

The agreement to improve the 600-kilometer stretch of railway between Inter-Lakes (Malawi) and Nacala is perhaps the most significant of the agreements reached at the meeting by the joint commission. In the first place, it involves quadripartite cooperation (Mozambique, Portugal (\$40 million in financing), France (extremely long-term credit), and Canada (a "grant" of \$15 million)).

The minister emphasized that in addition, development of the railway will stimulate the development of northern Mozambique, and in the future, its extension through Zambia to southern Zaire will strengthen economic ties among the countries in the region.

According to the minister, cooperation involving three or more parties has turned out to be a fruitful solution. Prakash Ratilal mentioned to us the partnership with Portugal and Italy for the production of glass in Mozambique.

Following a period of cool relations between Lisbon and Maputo, Portuguese-Mozambican cooperation has been expanding since 1979. Mozambique's chief partners at present are Portugal, Brazil, France, and Italy. Meanwhile, at the summit meeting held by the nine SADCC (Southern African Development Coordination Conference) countries in Maputo last Monday, an appeal was made to the countries having good relations with South Africa to invest in the SADCC's member countries.

Ratilal said: "The rapid strengthening of the SADCC is a victory. South Africa's economic strategy (based on the 'theory of a constellation of states'-- implying the existence of a sovereign star) has been countered by the SADCC's concept of interdependence."

Using his fingers to form little circles around his eyes, Prakash Ratilal said that Mozambique does not look at international relations through binoculars-- an implicit reference to the Soviets and the West. And he said that his country is investigating forms of cooperation with CEMA (the "Common Market" of the East) as well as with the EEC through participation in the negotiations in connection with Lome Agreement III. In Mozambique, there are no "Berlin walls" separating cooperants, who come from all over the world. The number of Portuguese cooperants has increased in recent years. For some time now, Maputo has been recruiting cooperants with an eye more to quality than to quantity. "It is real production that is going to pay the cooperant's wages," we were told by the minister governor of the Bank of Mozambique, who added ironically that "we cannot absorb the unemployment that exists in the world." The minister said that "we have had to dismiss a few cooperants who did not work out." But, he added, "there are cases of heroic work."

11798

CSO: 3442/293

MOZAMBIQUE

JOHANNESBURG COMMENTARY CITES RNM LEADER

MB281606 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Station commentary: "Mozambique and the RNM"]

[Text] A television interview with the leader of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement [RNM], Afonso Dhlakama, screened in South Africa, claims that final victory for the resistance movement is very near because of popular support for the movement.

Indeed, the Mozambique people have little reason to support the government of President Samora Machel. Since 1975 when Frelimo took over power and promised to transform the country into the first truly Marxist state in Africa, food production has declined by up to 75 percent and production of major cash crops has plummeted by 50 percent.

As a consequence of his predicament, President Machel has been trying his best to acquire more Western aid. But the West is in two minds as to whether to increase aid to that country because of the government's strong communist affiliations.

In an interview seen after his defection, the national director of security in Mozambique, Mr Jorge Costa, said that the Soviet Union was destroying his country's economy and added that the Soviets want to eventually take command of the economy. Facts support Mr Costa's story. Last year the British magazine THE ECONOMIST published a survey of the Mozambican economy and concluded that 7 years of Soviet-style economics has left Mozambique with a stagnant economy and chronic shortages.

Meanwhile, the strength of the RNM movement is growing fast. Correspondents in Mozambique report that the RNM is rapidly making large areas of Mozambique as unsafe as when Frelimo was fighting the Portuguese. They say Frelimo is on the defensive for the first time since independence 8 years ago. The RNM today claims more than 10,000 fighting men, and of particular concern for President Machel is the fact that while he struggles with an ailing economy, the RNM is stepping up attacks on economic targets. Also significant is what the RNM is fighting for.

RNM leader Afonso Dhlakama says what the RNM wants is the introduction of democratic systems. It will allow political parties, introduce free enterprise into the economy, and restore pragmatic economic relations with South Africa.

The people of Mozambique, it is clear--in common with populations of other countries with pro-Marxist governments, such as Angola--are determined to destroy their Soviet-dominated leaders.

CSO: 3400/1703

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION ON AQUINO DE BRAGANCA PROVIDED

Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese 15 Jul 83 p 11

[Article by Caceres Monteiro]

[Text] Aquino de Braganca, 53, a close associate of Samora Machel and director of the Center for African Studies at Maputo University, is in Lisbon this week to take part in talks with Portuguese leaders. He describes himself as a "man of anguish" in search of what it will mean to be "a Marxist in the 21st century" and as "a Marxist under tension--a Marxist with few certainties."

"I feel fulfilled by fulfilling myself." That is the secret behind his living under tension. And with his friend Samora Machel ("my relationship with him is not one in which he is the leader"), he also tries for a tie of tension.

He is viewed with the greatest mistrust by the Soviets and is an enemy of South Africa's secret service, which sent him a letter-bomb by mail a year ago to kill him. He escaped--after an operation in Lisbon--with injuries that only now have healed completely. But Ruth First, a well-known leader of the ANC, died.

Contrary to ideological formalism, Aquino de Braganca (a permanent roving ambassador for Mozambique who is present at all major events to uphold official foreign policy) believes it is necessary to "rethink Marxism," since Lenin no longer actually means much to African progressives and because the international communist movement, if it does not change, will be in serious danger of losing influence. "More than thinking about the dispute between East and West, it would be a good idea to take into account the differences between the North and the South."

"I do not have the false, although real, problems of my Marxist friends in Europe. The French Marxists, for example, by taking refuge in such matters as Afghanistan or human rights in the Eastern countries (although those are undoubtedly important issues), are retreating from the problems of France itself."

The Soviet Union has still not perceived what is happening in southern Africa. It did not understand what was happening in Zimbabwe, where it supported N'Komo. It still does not know who Samora Machel is.

"Samora Machel is a 'destroyer of the system.' He shares Sartre's concept of the system. There is a Samoran reinterpretation of Sartre, although it is possible that Samora is not familiar with Sartre."

Aquino de Braganca is very familiar with Jean-Paul Sartre. He reads and reflects Sartre and feels that he himself is a "Descartes studying Marxism." He knows Sartre from the latter's books, and he was also acquainted with him in Paris, as he was with the entire group associated with TEMPS MODERNES. In Aquino de Braganca's opinion, Paris was an "invigorating open window that enabled us to take a clearheaded look at the colonial issue."

In Paris during the 1950's, he associated with Ben Barka--for whom he was to act as private secretary--Leopold Senghor, Sekou Toure, and all the people gathered around the magazine PRESENCA AFRICANA. Aquino de Braganca saw in Mario de Andrade, with whom he had close ties, a "big dose of optimistic skepticism." In France he knew Neto, Amilcar Cabral, and Marcelino dos Santos. With them were Mario Andrade and Viriato da Cruz, among others. In April 1961, he founded the CONCP (Conference of Nationalist Organizations in the Portuguese Colonies). He was one of the founders of the magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE, from which he disassociated himself only a few years ago after taking exception to its orientation.

Break With Gandhi and Nehru

The son of an "imperial administrator" who served in Angola and Cape Verde, Aquino de Braganca was an activist in the Indian student movement, and in the 1950's, after a rift with Gandhi and Nehru and disillusioned by Indian independence, he went to Mozambique against the advice of his father. An alienated university student, he had difficulty finding a job because he was colored ("I identify with blacks. In Mozambique, anything that was not white was black"). Although "divorced from Asia," he nevertheless played an active role in the process preceding the invasion of Goa by the Indian Union, a process that he and Marcelino dos Santos discussed personally with Nehru.

"Salazar bore a very great share of responsibility in those events. He did not take the specific features of the Goan question into account.

"We 'pushed' Nehru in 1961, thinking that Goa's integration with an Indian project would be the beginning of the end of the empire."

"Was it?"

"No."

He talks about Goa enthusiastically and deplores the process of "denationalization" taking place there. "Today there is brutal integration with the Indian bourgeoisie, where the world of labor is completely sidelined. Goa is going through a phase of recolonization." But also one of development--he admits it--with schools, health facilities, and electricity. Goa is dealing with its ancestral backwardness.

The first shock came when he returned to Goa after the invasion and saw how certain important collaborators with the colonial regime were occupying "places in the sun."

When he goes to Goa now, he does so as an anonymous citizen, unlike what happens in New Delhi, where Aquino de Braganca is an esteemed person despite his criticisms: "We are dealing with a very stringent and extremely harsh regime and an Indian economy evolving in a totally capitalist direction."

Future Dialogue With South Africa

But Aquino de Braganca has another concern that we would call almost an obsession: to discover what is really happening in South Africa. Incidentally, a great part of the activity at the Center for African Studies, which he heads, is concerned with that question. "We are going to prepare a 500-page report on South Africa, and this is justified when one considers that Mozambique is on the periphery of the subsystem. We will study the institutions and political figures. As always, it will be a collective research project. It is impossible to teach without engaging in research."

The center and Aquino are careful observers of what happens in South Africa. They believe that the country is a "reality in the process of transformation." The "dissident families"--Afrikaner intellectuals in conflict with the system--are the object of close study. It is felt in Mozambique that there are "candidates for dialogue"--a possible dialogue with a different South Africa, which is what Mozambique wants and is researching. Even when the risk is expressed in bombs. Because of that, even the most minor phenomena are followed attentively. The reformist newspaper RAND DAILY MAIL--threatened by Botha's regime--is read in Maputo with close attention. Mozambique is preparing for a debate with its big neighbor. Its hopes are placed in the "waves" being made by the country's intellectuals and university people. It is getting ready for the "postapartheid" period.

Samora's "Long Trip"

Aquino de Braganca in Portugal is a person with easy access to Portuguese politicians. There have been luncheons and dinners with Mario Soares and Jaime Gama, with whom he has had private meetings over the past few days.

He is going to make arrangements for Samora Machel's visit to Portugal by coming to Lisbon ahead of time, just as on this occasion, he arrived a few days before the meeting by the joint commission.

So Samora Machel will be in Portugal this autumn. According to Aquino, he "took a long trip before arriving in Portugal."

The trip started in Lusaka (where Aquino also was), and according to Aquino, that long trip was basically a strategy of Samora's.

Samora Machel in Portugal will be the culmination of a long process of drawing closer to Portugal, and Aquino de Braganca was one of the chief architects of that process.

MOZAMBIQUE

COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL IN DIFFERENT FIELDS DESCRIBED

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 2 Jul 83 p 6

[Text] The index for trade between Portugal and Mozambique increased by 450 percent in Portugal's favor between 1981 and 1982, placing that nation among Mozambique's five principal trading partners. This revelation was made to us by a member of the Mozambican Government, who pointed out that in 1980 Portugal was not numbered among the top 10 of Mozambique's trading partners.

These increasing relations of cooperation in the areas of finance and technology are viewed in Mozambique as a "reflection of the high level of political understanding that exists between the two nations and the two governments," to quote a statement made to EXPRESSO by one of the members of the Mozambican delegation which in a few days will arrive in Lisbon to take part in the meeting of the Joint Committee on Cooperation.

Attention has been focused during the past several days on cooperation with Portugal, as plans are being finalized for construction of a military barracks by Portuguese army engineers. At a reception held in commemoration of the eighth anniversary of Mozambican independence, President Samora Machel praised the Portuguese military mission and spoke of the importance of the relations between Maputo and Lisbon.

The Mozambican Government has been placing great emphasis on relations with Portugal since late 1979, at which time the economic matters in controversy were resolved. It is believed in Mozambique that Portugal could play a major role not only in terms of support for Mozambican development but also in terms of Mozambique's relations with the West: the administration of Prime Minister Mario Soares is now said to "be in a position to strengthen these relations--and even to intensify them"--given the role that the Socialist Party plays in the affairs of the Socialist International and given the relations that prevail between Portugal and the United States.

Agreement Signed by Balsemao Not Yet Operative

We have learned that the talks in Lisbon between the two governments will be concentrated on economic and financial matters, and were told that the "signature of important agreements already discussed with the previous administration" might take place.

It appears that the principal topics of the fourth meeting of the Joint Committee on Cooperation will include an agreement for the financing by Portugal of various forms of technical cooperation; Portuguese participation in the project for rehabilitation of the railway between the port of Nacala and Malawi; and--possibly--ratification of plans for financing expansion of the Machava glass factory.

The technical cooperation agreement signed last year in Maputo during the visit of former Prime Minister Francisco Balsemao to Mozambique has not yet been implemented, because of problems relating to the process of ratification. This agreement--in the amount of 1 million Portuguese contos--will be used to finance the hiring, by Mozambique, of technicians in Portugal.

The Machava glass factory and Nacala railway projects involve tripartite interests. Portugal will participate in the glass factory project with an investment of \$36 million, in conjunction with Italy; while Portuguese participation in the railway project (in which Canada is also a participant) will come to more than \$50 million.

These two projects are regarded by the Mozambican side as important, inasmuch as on the one hand they promote Portuguese cooperation in a system of joint participation together with other Western countries, while on the other hand they open up opportunities for Portugal in the markets of the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference]. The Machava glass factory is the only glass factory in any of the countries of this economic organization.

Matters relating to other economic projects in which Portugal is involved in Mozambique will also be discussed in Lisbon. These projects apparently involve a joint enterprise for the production of cotton and sisal, products which it is said "can be exported to Portugal," as well as reactivation of a project for the construction of prefabricated housing or proposals for creation of a joint enterprise for development of the exports of both countries.

Portuguese products--which until 2 years ago were not present in the Mozambican market--have also been acquiring great prestige: we have before us the example of the success obtained in the rural areas by the textiles, canned foods, machetes and hoes that were imported last year. Persons associated with the agricultural marketing campaigns tell us that these campaigns "have benefited from the presence of these Portuguese products as mediums of exchange."

Trade Balance in Portugal's Favor

Portugal last year granted a line of credit for the importation, by Mozambique, of the aforementioned products, for a total value of \$35 million. In addition to the textiles and other consumer goods, medicines produced in Portugal were also imported; and a Bank of Mozambique source told us it was thought "the transaction will be repeated" this year, "in view of the success obtained in 1982." Portugal's favorable trade balance grew from 943,000 contos in 1981 to more than 4 million contos in 1982.

It should also be stated that in the past 2 years there has been a substantial increase in the number of Portuguese cooperators in Mozambique who cover areas

that range from agriculture, public health, education and housing to ports, railways, light industry and energy. We were told at the Bank of Mozambique that the overwhelming majority of "the Portuguese technical experts and businessmen have left a favorable impression."

The number of Portuguese companies present in Mozambique is well above half a hundred. Prominent among the companies cited to us were COBA (hydraulic engineering), Agro-Promotora [Agricultural Development] (the area of industry and water supply systems), QUIMIGAL (fertilizers), COMETENA, Soares da Costa and Construcoes Tecnicas [Technical Structures] (housing and public works), Marconi (communications), FAPOBOL (footwear), Riopelle (textiles), and Estoril-Sol (tourism).

We were again assured that the military situation is quite promising, in that positive developments have taken place in the past 6 months. It should be noted that the rail lines linking Maputo and Beira to Zimbabwe--together with the oil pipeline--have been operating normally.

Also on this level--as demonstrated by the importance accorded in the Mozambican press to the conclusion of the mission of the Portuguese military delegation that is returning this week to Lisbon after finalizing the project for construction of what will be the first military barracks constructed in Mozambique since independence--there are expectations with respect to a strengthening of relations between the two nations and between their respective governments.

As Major Pinto Soares told EXPRESSO upon his departure for Lisbon, "this was the first Portuguese military mission, and we are pleased that we have fulfilled that mission, raising the flag of cooperation with Mozambique." The estimated cost of the project to construct these barracks for the training of Mozambican troops--which is also scheduled to be the subject of current talks in Lisbon--is approximately 1 million Portuguese contos.

Military Specialists From the USA?

President Samora Machel, who has demonstrated a personal commitment in respect to military cooperation with Portugal, introduced this military delegation to the American charge d'affaires during the reception held last Saturday in commemoration of the anniversary of independence.

At the same time, Samora Machel praised the Portuguese example. He declared that although Portugal also belongs to NATO it "is cooperating with us," and then asked why "the United States does not send its military specialists."

Mozambican Ministry of Defense sources told us that the "work of the Portuguese military engineering mission has impressed us greatly; they did not want to impose preconceived formulas, and endeavored at every moment during their labors to respond to our conditions and our objectives."

In the course of a dialogue last year with General Meneses on the subject of military cooperation with Portugal, the Mozambican president spoke of the

importance that this cooperation has for Maputo. "As a member of NATO," he said, "Portugal can be an interlocutor to testify to the absence of any Mozambican aggressive goals in this region. Our central concern is to put an end to hunger," Samora Machel added.

The contract for the military barracks construction project--a project which involves the Portuguese Army and has been described as "the first major step in military cooperation"--is due to be awarded shortly. The assumption is that Portugal will be involved in the project, which--we were told by Major Pinto Soares--will be supervised by Portuguese military experts. He added that the project--as planned by his team--took "care to avoid, insofar as possible, the use of critical materials so as not to compromise the progress of the construction work for lack of these very materials."

The military cooperation between Portugal and Mozambique is a source of great pleasure to the Mozambican leaders, who believe it is the "best example of the level of understanding that should characterize all areas of the relations between the two nations." This point of view was also emphasized by a member of the Mozambican cabinet in conversation with a Portuguese diplomat at the Portugal Day reception, when he told the latter that "we should follow the example of the military."

10992

CSO: 3442/282

COASTAL STUDIES BY BULGARIAN ZOOLOGICAL EXPEDITION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Jun 83 p 2

[Text] The second group of the Bulgarian zoological expedition which is now in Mozambique to conduct scientific research of flora and fauna of our coast, should leave for Cabo Delgado Province today. This group, made up of three specialists, is part of a 16-man expedition and will remain among us for about 2 months.

The Bulgarian zoological expedition which will have the support of EMOFAUNA of the Fauna and Forestry Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Natural History Museum and the Biology Department of Eduardo Mondlane University is planning to conduct a detailed study of the species present on our country's coast, including Mozambican mammalogy (the study of mammals), insects and marine plants.

In a statement to our newspaper by the chief of the expedition, Dr Peter Beron, it was revealed that the intended research will be conducted mainly in the provinces in the north of the country and that the main regions to be visited are: Pemba, Mozambique Island and Nampula.

"We have vague knowledge about a variety of animals present in Mozambique, especially in the northern area, and that is why we will begin our research there. What we intend to do will not only benefit Bulgaria, but also Mozambique which, in spite of having this type of animals and plants, still cannot develop sufficient knowledge about them," said the head of the Bulgarian zoological expedition.

In addition to the three specialists who will conduct this research, the expedition included several other experts: biologists Mikhail Iosifov and Vasil Zlatarski, scientists Vladimir Beshkov (expert on reptiles), Nikolai Spassov and Dr Vassil Ivanov.

According to Dr Peter Beron, one of the main reasons for these studies about the flora and fauna of Mozambique, in addition to the existing cooperation between our country and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, is to make known to the two countries the type of animals and plants that exist in Mozambique because "there is a variety of marine animals and plants that are not generally known. There are some reptiles and other rare species that are known only empirically by the population of the areas where they live," he said.

Also the Presence of TV

The Bulgarian zoological expedition also has a cameraman specialized in taking underwater pictures and a Bulgarian television crew which will closely accompany all the work to be conducted by that group.

The cameraman specialized in underwater pictures said: "After concluding the work of investigation we will give one copy of the film to Mozambique and one copy to the Bulgarian Museum of Natural History which will show the type of plants and animals present in Mozambique. In addition my work, which is expected to last approximately 20 to 25 minutes, the television group will make a more detailed film during the duration of the present study."

Another aspect discussed by the cameraman deals with photographing not only the subjects under investigation, but also the Mozambican landscape and the small towns visited by the expedition. He said that "Mozambique has breathtakingly beautiful places, because it is a country extremely rich in landscapes."

11634

CSO: 3442/290

STUDENTS DESCRIBE EXPERIENCE IN CUBA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Jun 83 p 2

[Text] A group of 17 Mozambican students who are continuing their studies in the Republic of Cuba, accompanied by three teachers, has just returned to Mozambique for a vacation. They have been awarded the prize as the best group from among the best students of the four Mozambican schools in that friendly socialist country.

Selected among the best of the best students of each of the schools, the group distinguished itself for participation in all school activities and for academic excellence, and were rewarded by a vacation trip home with all the expenses paid by the Cuban Government, within the framework of cooperation between Mozambique and that socialist country.

Although the school results in the four schools this year were much lower as compared to the results of the 2 previous years, the group expressed satisfaction with the grades received and, especially by the prize of a trip home.

Tiago Horacio Silva, the teacher who heads the group, said during a meeting without reporters yesterday, that his group is coming home for the first time as a reward within the framework of socialist emulation which was held in the four schools during the school year that just concluded.

It is expected that in the first 15 days of July another group of 100 students, who were also awarded prizes in the socialist emulation, will arrive in Maputo to enjoy their vacations. The group that is already in the capital hopes to be able to visit their relatives shortly. They are still awaiting orientation from the highest MEC [Ministry of Education and Culture] officials.

Total Training

At our request, Jose Campira described briefly the manner in which the Mozambican students in Cuba are organized and the life they lead, in order to give us an idea, even if a vague one, of how they are trained.

The first aspect discussed deals with the organization, which reveals that they are organized in the classroom, dormitory and dining room. According to him, the manner in which each student carries out his assigned tasks according to the regulations, determines his standing in the socialist emulation.

"Above all is the book. Our main task is to study, but the manner in which each one relates to others, how each one carries out his work, how he concerns himself with the well-being of all, this is what counts in the final grade. To be considered a good student, the best student, it is necessary to meet all the requirements that I mentioned, and it is not easy," Capira said emphatically.

After making this statement, this student said that every week the students of the four schools get together for hikes, sports, or cultural meetings, In addition to this system, young people meet regularly to exchange points of view about current events in our country and even on the continent.

In this connection Jose Campira reported that Mozambican students have been in permanent contact with students of Angolan, Congolese, Guinean and Namibian schools. During these meetings for recreation or to exchange impressions about matters of the continents, the students had very exciting moments.

"Our training is total, we learn not only matters of science and technology, but mainly human relations between us and young people of other nationalities." he said with a big smile showing his immense joy at having returned home.

11634

CSO: 3442/290

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

BOTSWANA COOPERATION IN TRANSPORT COMMUNICATION--During a visit to Mozambique, Minister Blackbeard held talks on cooperation in transportation and communication, and confirmed the assumption that Botswana would use the Matola Port for exporting coal and the Maputo for importing products needed in their country, namely, steel rails to repair a railroad line. Besides the talks held with Minister Alcantara Santos on bilateral cooperation between the two countries in the SADDC /South African Development Coordination Conference/ sphere, Colin Blackbeard also discussed topics relating to cooperation in the field of aerial telephonic communications and by telex. Blackbeard visited the Maputo, Matola and Beira Ports as also the Naval School and LAM. Minister Blackbeard seems very interested in utilizing Matola iron equipment for exporting Botswana coal, insofar as Mozambique offers facilities and means which do not now exist in other regional installations. The Matola Port can, on short time limit, export 5 million more tons of coal, which combined with the railroad tariffs the railroads tended, put it in a favorable position compared to others. Botswana will soon begin to exploit an important coal mine, posing for the government and the enterprise engaged in production, the problem of better ways of placing this mineral on the international markets. As learned, the Botswana Government prefers Mozambique whose Matola Port will soon undergo improvements ensuring from an investment promised by the United States. /Text/ /Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 66, 19 Jun 83 pp 6, 7/ 8870

BULGARIA FOOD, MEDICINE DONATION--The traditional relations of friendship and solidarity between the Mozambican and Bulgarian People were recently reconfirmed through a significant offer of food products and medicine. A special ship with a 3,200-ton load arrived in our country on the day before opening the Fourth Frelimo Party Congress. The total value of the Bulgarian gift was 200,000 contos expressed in canned goods, wine, cosmetics, cigarettes and medicine. Also in the area of support for the Congress undertakings, Bulgaria presented briefcases, paper, clocks and bicycles. In another solidarity gesture for the George Dimitrov Centenary, the Bulgarian Government presented a physics laboratory intended for the Dimitrov barrio school and which will be installed in the Eduardo Mondlane University's Physics and Mathematics Department. Gestures such as these--as Simeon Krastev, press attache at the Bulgarian Embassy in Matola, remarked--reflect the development of the Bulgarian people's development of solidarity awareness for the Mozambican people. According to this diplomat, solidarity undertakings run side by side with bilateral cooperation, which is now reaching its full meaning. The most privileged cooperation areas are

agriculture and road construction in which important agreements are involved. Many of the Bulgarian collaborators who are in our country are interested in agricultural projects. Bulgaria was among the first countries to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of Mozambique and ever since then political, economic and cultural cooperation has increased to their mutual benefit. /Text/ /Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 662, 19 Jun 83 pp 7,8/ 8870

DUTCH EQUIPMENT--A source of the Mozambican Dredging Enterprise (EMODRAGA) has announced that the first shipment of equipment purchased by our country from Holland for the rehabilitation of the Ports of Maputo and Beira within the framework of the projects envisaged by the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Council] are already in Maputo since last weekend. It consists of two dredgers which will be used to maintain depth along the coastal ports, maneuver basins and anchorage areas. Estimated at about 16 million florins, approximately 240 million meticals, the equipment also includes terminal and coupling tractors for horizontal moving of freight at Beira Port, and also five articulated arms to handle dredged material (mud) and radio equipment for port operations. The EMODRAGA source also revealed that the equipment intended for the Beira Port is already on the way to that city on board one of the ships that brought the freight from Holland to our country, and it is expected today at the capital of Sofala Province. The official of this state enterprise told our reporter that the beginning of operations of the equipment is expected soon, and that additional equipment is expected to arrive in a few months. Also to be concluded is a project for total action for the rehabilitation of the two largest Mozambican ports which it is hoped will greatly contribute to the implementation of the SADCC projects. The dredgers are of back hoedredger type each weighing close to 450 tons. They were purchased from Holland by EMODRAGA within the framework of the projects for the revitalization of Mozambican ports through which products of the nine countries members of the SADCC pass. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Jun 83 p 2] 11634

U.S. DROUGHT AID--At Maputo Port workers have since yesterday been unloading 7,500 tons of maize and 4,000 tons of rice which constitute the first consignment of a donation from the people of the United States in support of the drought-stricken people in our country. According to the newspaper NOTICIAS, this donation comes in the wake of a delivery agreement signed in April this year in the Mozambique capital. It also represents that country's response to the appeal made by the Mozambique Government to support the drought-stricken people in Mozambique. The whole donation is 15,000 tons of maize, 8,000 tons of rice and 240 of protein-enriched milk. The national director of trade economy in the Ministry of Home Trade, Carlos Carvalho, said that the consignment that has been delivered will be distributed to Maputo and Inhambane provinces. [Text] [MB280923 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 28 Jul 83]

NATIONALS, FOREIGNERS DETAINED--A total of 30 Mozambican nationals and 4 foreigners have been detained in the city of Quelimane in the framework of the second phase of Operation Production. A spokesman for the Zambezia Provincial Operational Command said that after the cases of the Mozambican nationals had been analyzed it was discovered that some of them were outlaws,

vagrants, and black marketeers, and there were also cases of people who promoted prostitution. Regarding the foreign nationals, one of them had false documents, and another tried to make false statements to enable an unemployed female citizen to evade Operation Production jurisdiction. [Text] [MB281310 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 28 Jul 83]

ITALIANS SIGN HEALTH AGREEMENT--Mozambique and Italy yesterday signed an agreement to boost cooperation in the field of public health. Under the agreement, Italian health specialists will be based in Mozambique for 3 years, during which they will assist in training Mozambique personnel. Italy will also grant scholarships to Mozambicans for specializing in various health courses in Italian institutions, and will give help in getting equipment to improve working conditions in Mozambican health centers. The agreement was signed by Mozambique's health minister, Dr Pascual Mocumbi, and the director general of cooperation in the Italian Foreign Ministry, (Giorgio Giacomeli). Mr (Giacomeli) arrived in Maputo last Monday for a 10-day working visit to Mozambique. During his stay, Mr (Giacomeli) will inspect the progress of joint Italian-Mozambican projects. Italy is involved in a wide range of joint projects, including the construction of the (Corromana) and (Pequenos Libombos) dams in Maputo Province, and various [word indistinct] and industrial projects. [Text] [Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 31 Jul 83 MB]

CSO: 3400/1703

IDA CREDIT APPROVED FOR SENEGAL

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 9-10 Jul 83 p 3

[Text] The International Development Association [IDA], an institution affiliated with the World Bank [IBRD] which provides funds on generous terms, announced today the approval of a loan to Senegal of 10.2 million SDR [Special Drawing Rights] (\$11 million), or about Fr CFA 3.8 billion, to help it increase the efficiency of its state-owned enterprises, according to the World Bank's resident mission in Dakar.

The program intended to reform the state-owned enterprises by the adoption of planning contracts which establish the objectives they should attain and confers on them greater autonomy in management will be further strengthened by the second project of technical assistance to the semi-public sector. Twelve major semi-public enterprises, including public utility services and transportation monopolies, will benefit from technical assistance in diagnostic studies and the elaboration of action plans which are considered to be essential preconditions for the implementation of effective planning contracts. So that these enterprises will be able to implement some of the recommendations of these consultants rapidly, they will receive funds to enable them to finance the importation of spare parts and other equipment of which there is urgent need.

The IDA loan will also contribute to financing the auditing of the accounts of 10 major industrial enterprises as well as assistance in accounting and auditing of special accounts in 30 smaller enterprises. The experts will also help the Association of Chartered Accountants to draw up new legislation establishing standard norms for auditing and accounting.

Technical advisers will be seconded to each of the oversight organs named below that are involved with the semi-public sector; the Central Accounting Agency in the Ministry of Finance, the president's office of Financial Control, the directorate of automatic data processing and the organization and techniques bureau. Also to be financed are studies on the organization, management and performance of the semi-public sector.

Senegal will contribute \$1 million to the project.

The IDA credit is to be paid back over a 50-year period, with a 10-year grace period. It carries no interest but does carry a nominal service charge (0.5 percent on undisbursed proceeds and 0.75 percent on the disbursed proceeds).

RESULTS OF JOINT CANADIAN-SENEGALESE COMMISSION MEETING

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 30 Jun 83 p 2

[Excerpt] The Joint Canadian-Senegalese Cooperation Commission finished its current session the day before yesterday in Ottawa. The closing session was presided over by the two foreign ministers, Mr Charles Lapointe and Moustapha Niasse.

The work of the joint commission resulted in the signing of a general bilateral agreement concerning development cooperation. The proceedings were written up into official minutes incorporating the decisions made on the various projects discussed.

In retrospect it can be considered that our Canadian partners reaffirmed their commitment to the development of Senegal and their willingness to encourage and support the efforts made by our head of state, President Abdou Diouf, in that connection.

The many signs of concern noted during the session, the various meetings, the official gesture and in particular the presentation of the Senegalese delegation to the Canadian Parliament while it was in session with the prime minister in attendance, certainly showed Canada's interest in Senegal and its concerns.

The same interest could be seen in the talks held between the head of the Senegalese delegation, the state minister for foreign affairs, and the Governor General of Canada, His Excellency Mr Edward Shreyer, in the latter's residence on Friday morning, in the presence of the Senegalese Ambassador to Ottawa and the Canadian Ambassador to Dakar. Subjects discussed at that time included questions of rural development, city and town water projects, the projects now under way to dam the Senegal River, the Senegalese Government's irrigation policy, and possibilities of cooperation with Canada in these various areas.

There is no doubt that this meeting of the joint commission will be decisive for Senegal and for Canada in their joint effort to create and consolidate a dynamic web of solidarity, one which they want to be solid and exemplary. The upcoming visit to Canada of the head of state, Mr Abdou Diouf, will offer a unique opportunity to confirm that determination and to set up the means to realize that aim.

9516

CSO: 3419/1072

AND-JEF-MRDN DISASSOCIATES ITSELF FROM OPPOSITION RESOLUTION

Dakar TAKUSAAN in French 28 Jun 83 p 8

[Text] A document entitled "Resolution of the Joint Meeting of Opposition Parties Held at Thies on 14 June 1983" published by TAKUSAAN in its edition of Wednesday 15 June 1983 and, according to our sources, subsequently disseminated by the FDS [Senegalese Democratic Party], carries after the notation "Signed" the initials of eight political parties, including And-Jef-MRDN [AND-JEF Revolutionary Movement for a New Democracy].

The authors of that "Resolution" thus leave the impression that AND-JEF-MRDN is a signatory of the document.

The AND-JEF-MRDN permanent bureau wishes to make the following clarifications:

At the joint meeting of 4 June 1982 in Thies, the PDS read a "proposed resolution" to be submitted for the approval of the meeting participants.

Our organization, which had not been previously informed of such an initiative, stated in its remarks at the meeting that the "proposed resolution" should receive further study in order to better reflect the current concerns of the people.

After the meeting, contrary to the expectations of our movement, the "proposed resolution" was not submitted by the PDS for discussion and possible amendment.

Under these conditions, its publication in our view only represents the opinions of PDS, which, by describing AND-JEF-MRDN as among the signatories, strikes a rude blow at the unity of action of the Senegalese opposition.

For its part, AND-JEF-MRDN disassociates itself from the resolution disseminated by PDS, both from the point of view of its substance and from the standpoint of the methods used.

Our organization, though fully supporting the demands of the customs workers for better working conditions, cannot agree that the latter are "the vanguard of our struggle for development," as the PDS document contends. In our view, it is the working class in the first instance and the poor Senegalese peasantry that are spearheading the economic struggle, but their efforts toward national

development are crushed by the actions of the exploitative imperialist and neo-colonial forces. The current strike of the workers at Taiba is a new and clearcut demonstration of this.

We sincerely hope that such actions harmful to the unity of action of the opposition will not recur in the future.

Done in Dakar, 20 June 1983

The Permanent Bureau of AND-JEF Revolutionary Movement for a New Democracy.

9516

CSO: 3419/1072

SOUTH AFRICA

UNITED STATES POLICY IN CENTRAL AMERICA DISCUSSED

MB290918 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Station commentary: "The U.S. Response to Central America"]

[Text] In December 1975 when the American Congress thwarted an administration initiative to go to the aid of groups threatened by the Soviet/Cuban offensive in Angola, Dr Henry Kissinger accused it of having paralyzed the foreign policy of the United States. Today it is generally acknowledged that the event signaled the biggest strategic setback the West has ever experienced in Africa. The result was that a Marxist movement was allowed to gain power in Angola by force, is still in power, though unrecognized by the United States, and is still being propped up by Cuban troops who, in Washington's own view, represent an insurmountable obstacle to a peaceful settlement in South-West Africa.

If that scenario is about to be repeated in Central America the repercussions could well change the course of world affairs. In April President Reagan warned congress that if America could not defend its allies on its own doorstep, its credibility as an ally throughout the world would be suspect, and Africa, particularly Southern Africa, will be among the first to experience the effects. At a critical time in the Central American affair, American political attitudes are increasingly divided on how best to respond to it. President Reagan's reply has been dramatic. He has ordered a major naval exercise off the Nicaraguan coast, big enough to blockade the country, and army maneuvers by some 4,000 troops in Honduras.

The result of this and previous actions has been uproar among the president's critics in the congress. They accuse him of being prepared to involve the United States in another Vietnam war. The suggestion is that American counter-action to Soviet expansionism in Central America will draw the United States into a protracted and unwinnable war, which ultimately will be resolved anyway in favor of the Soviet Union. The implied willingness to accept the creation, through subversion of existing governments, of another batch of Soviet satellites, this time virtually on the United States border, spells disaster for the Third World.

It is precisely that attitude that led to the reversals of the Carter era, to the outspokenly expressed disillusionment of Africa leaders with the United States, and to an accommodation among many to Soviet initiatives on the continent. That reaction has still not yet been altogether dispelled. President Kaunda of Zambia, for example, who was once prepared to describe the Cuban troops in Angola as the plundering cubs of the Soviet Union, now professes to see no threat in their continued presence in the country.

In Southern Africa one clear effect of a victory for capitulation in American politics will be the destruction of any prospects of a Cuban withdrawal and hence of a peaceful international settlement for South-West Africa. Such are the stakes in the American political controversy over Central America. This time the country has a leader who is highly conscious of the threat, determined to counter it, and shrewd in his dealings with opponents. On his winning the domestic battle depends the comeback that he initiated in the conflict being waged in the international arena.

CSO: 3400/1706

SOUTH AFRICA

BUTHELEZI SEEN AS FACTOR IN POWER EQUATION

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 9 Jul 83 p 5

[Text] The chieftain, Gatsha Buthelezi, is one of the most controversial, but also most significant of today's political personalities in South Africa.

On the one hand he is deeply disliked by the government, and most people laugh at his resistance to the independence of tribal areas. At the same time he is condemned from the other side by most blacks for being a "collaborator" and a "South African Muzorewa."

But Buthelezi has a special place and a key position in black politics. He is the prime minister in his tribal land, KwaZulu, and the president of Inkatha, the Zulu people's "cultural liberation movement."

Inkatha is the driving force behind South Africa's Black Alliance, Saba, which is an umbrella organization consisting of Inkatha, the leading party in the small tribal land, KaNgwane, and the Reform Party, which represents interests among the Indian middle class, and which has left the Indian Council, a racially segregationist organization created by the government.

At the beginning of the year, the colored workers party, LP, was excluded from South Africa's Black Alliance because the party had surprisingly said that it was willing to cooperate with the government in its attempt to create new separate constitutional agreements with coloreds, Indians, and whites, while excluding 24 million Africans.

Many Members

Inkatha has a considerable and impressive grassroots organization among more than five million Zulu-speaking blacks -- the largest single ethnic group in South Africa -- and it claims to have 750,000 members. Even if the figure is greatly exaggerated, the following facts remain:

- Inkatha has more members than what the African National Congress (ANC) ever had in its heyday in the 1950's when black politics was about on the same level.

- The membership is many times larger than any of the other radical political organizations that build upon black consciousness such as, for example, Azapo (Azanian People's Organization) with a few thousand members, or the so-called "Progressive Democratic Organization," which takes a benevolent position toward the banned ANC.

- Inkatha has a well-organized and well-structured movement in the country and in the cities. Almost half of the Zulu people live in Transvaal and Kap. But the tribal lands in the rural parts of Natal are the KwaZulus' strongest base.

Buthelezi's power is therefore based both on the structure in the tribal KwaZulu land and on the Zulu movement, Inkatha.

Inkatha wants to have a unified, nonracist South Africa in which the majority rules the country according to the principle, one man, one vote. But one will also have the right to protect regional, ethnic, and minority interests.

Inkatha's goal is reminiscent of ANC's and the newly formed United Democratic Front (UDF), which supports ANC together with the National Forum (NF), an organization for black consciousness. But there are important differences in strategy and tactics to reach the goal:

- Inkatha believes in nonviolence and opposes ANC's "armed struggle."

- Inkatha does not believe in economic weapons such as, for example, the sanctions that ANC argues for. Here ANC has the silent support of almost all radical black groups in Africa.

In his capacity as a former leader in ANC's youth organization, Buthelezi claims that his present strategy is a continuation of the guidelines that former ANC leaders drew up.

But the black political situation has changed radically within South Africa since ANC and the Pan African Congress (PAC) were banned in 1960. The political vacuum that arose was filled for a decade by Steve Biko's movement, which was based on black consciousness. Biko died in prison in 1977. The younger generation was very critical of parts of ANC's strategy and policy. Biko particularly opposed Blacks working together in ethnically composed legislative groups in tribal lands or in cities. He warned that this would lead to the black opposition being split up according to tribal or racial membership.

Bitter Struggle

During the past decade, Buthelezi and the black radicals have fought a bitter struggle, and Buthelezi and his movement are isolated today from the main stream of the black political opposition to racial segregation.

Just a few years ago, relations between Buthelezi and the ANC leaders in exile were cordial, and in the middle of the 1970's he was praised by leaders of the front states. But after a summit meeting in London between the leaders of ANC and Inkatha four years ago, contact was broken off.

Buthelezi attacked the "Marxist" ANC, which was accused of wanting to kill Buthelezi. Buthelezi emphasized the strong bond between the ANC and South Africa's communist party under white leadership.

Buthelezi claims that his strategy of attacking the system of racial segregation from "within" has led to two big successes:

- Recognition of the independence of the largest tribal land, that of the KwaZulus, has been prevented. Privately the ANC leaders admitted that if Buthelezi had agreed to the tribal land becoming independent it would have meant a blow that would have taken decades for the blacks to recover from.
- Buthelezi's resistance forced the government to give up plans to cede the whole KaNgwane and Zulu area of Ingwavuma to Swaziland. This was a great psychological defeat for the government.

But Buthelezi's critics point out that up to now he has not been able to mobilize his people to buying boycotts and strikes. And in 1979 he received Prime Minister P.W. Botha as a hero in his capital, Ulundi, and this gave Botha an unprecedented international credibility. Moreover, the critics claim that Inkatha members seldom or never are persecuted by the police, something that the other black organizations are constantly afflicted by.

No matter what, it is clear that neither "inside" nor "outside" strategies have been rich in successes in preventing the government from establishing racially segregated areas.

In summary, it can definitely be said that Buthelezi and his Inkatha movement make up a reality in South Africa's political life. They are a minority, but still an important factor. Neither the government nor the radical black groups can achieve a complete success without reckoning with Buthelezi. The phenomenon of Buthelezi stresses the fact that there is an ethnic reality that cannot be whisked away by either pure Marxist theorists or Christian moralists.

9124

CSO: 3498/11

JOHANNESBURG ON LOCAL AUTHORITIES ACT

MB011801 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] After 3 years of preparation and wide-range negotiations, the Black Local Authorities Act comes into force today. It is the product of a process in which an apparently intractable problem has been turned into a fair and logical answer to the aspirations of the people and the requirements of the country. The need for greater autonomy for urban black communities in the overall constitutional development had long been apparent. Particular difficulties in the way of realizing that objective have been identified and solutions presented and the general context in which the new institutions will fit into the larger constitutional pattern has been clarified. Thus, today is the official starting day for campaigns throughout the country for elections in November that will transform partially self-governing community councils into fully fledged local authorities.

The place of urban black people is the biggest remaining issue in creating a constitutional order that provides for meaningful political participation for all communities. More than a quarter of the members of the black national and independent states live and work in the republic's urban areas. Their presence there is permanent, economic needs dictated, and by the same token, they numbers will grow in years to come. For most, family, cultural, and national affinities remain powerful bonds. They maintain close ties with their national states. And at the same time, their present situation and future prospects are determined largely by the environment in which they are permanently resident and employed.

The need for representative institutions through which they may influence that environment has always been recognized. The development of such institutions to the status of city and town councils has been an evolutionary process. The new local authorities take over from community councils, which were preceded by urban Bantu councils and before that by advisory boards. Each board has had more power and been more representative than its predecessor. That process in itself has helped to solve one of the difficulties in making this last transition--that of building an adequate pool of people vested in the arts of local government.

But the requirement that local authorities should be economically viable presents a problem for which implementation of solutions has begun much more recently. Traditionally built as dormitory towns, the black townships have grown up without any significant commercial or industrial activity, which provides most of the income of other local authorities. Their residents spend their incomes largely in neighboring white towns, so contributing to their revenues. That is changing. But many times, sources of additional finance and means of cooperating with the adjoining municipalities will have to be created.

The dualism in a situation of the urban black creates legitimate political demands stemming from both the homeland and the urban ties. The first are accommodated in the provisions for him to vote in the elections of his national state. The second are partly satisfied by the creation of local authorities, and it is envisaged that his political involvement in wider social and economic issues affecting him will be catered for in the evolution toward confederation of Southern African states. A cabinet committee is now working on the details of such an accommodation in a framework providing for effective political participation, while entrenching community security. The final stages in the long and involved process toward that goal are now being reached.

CSO: 3400/1713

AZANIAN STUDENTS WARN DET OF SCHOOL BOYCOTT

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 18 Jul 83 p 1

[Article by Mono Badela]

[Text]

THE AZANIAN Students' Movement told a meeting of about 500 parents and students in Soweto yesterday that there was a risk of the events of June 16, 1976 being repeated if the problems at Ibhongo High School were not resolved.

In defiance of a directive from the Department of Training and Education at the weekend, the students told the meeting at St Hilda's Anglican Church, Senaoane, that all the 1250 pupils at Ibhongo should report back at school today and ignore a call by the Det that they should start enrolling at various points as from Wednesday.

The Rev Joe Seoka of St Hilda's gave a brief report of the proceedings of a meeting between parents and offi-

cials of Det held in Jabulani on Saturday.

At this meeting the parents had asked the Det to reopen the school today and re-admit all the students unconditionally. They asked that none be victimised. He said the parents had condemned the principal, Mr R T Venter for summoning the police last week when tear-smoke was fired at the students. Mr Venter had denied that he called the police.

Mr Seoka said the issue of Ibhongo was highly volatile and full of all possibilities. The directive that parents should accompany their children to points as from Wednesday was seen as an attempt by Det to divide the pupils. There was also fear that some of the students may be victimised.

The meeting also decided that any parent who accompanied their children to the various points would be seen as breaking the spirit of the defiance.

Classes at Ibhongo were disrupted last week when students rejected the presence of the principal, Mr Venter. The school was closed for the week by the department.

The following arrangements were made by the Regional Office that Det staff would be on duty at selected venues to hold personal discussions with parents who are asked to bring their children or child with them.

The whole of Wednesday, July 20, Thursday and Friday have been set aside and parents are welcome to call at any time between 10am and 5pm.

CSO: 3400/667

CISKEI PRESIDENT'S FEUD WITH BROTHER EXAMINED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 18 Jul 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Sebe Has a Great Fall!"]

[Text] **THE CRACKS** are beginning to show in the Ciskei, perhaps because there has been a tendency for some people there to assume almost messianic tendencies to leadership. ~~Peo-~~ Lieutenant General Charles Sebe.

It is perhaps the best news for the people of the Ciskei that internal dissent in its leadership has forced President Lennox Sebe to have the awesome spread of power-drunk wings clipped in people like General Sebe.

Reports say that Lt-Gen Charles Sebe, who has wielded awesome authority in the Ciskei, has fallen from his pedestal of power.

He will now head the newly created Ciskei National Intelligence Services (CNIS), which is moulded on the South African National Intelligence Services (NIS), formerly BOSS.

According to President Sebe, the new portfolio divested the general of all powers of arrest and thus robbed him of the clout that made him the most feared man in the Ciskei — with powers to detain, ban and banish arbitrarily.

President Sebe returned hurriedly from his Israel trip to a tense Ciskei simmering with the feud between the Sebe brothers, Charles, Lennox and Transport Minister Namba, who has sided with General Sebe

against his brother. President Sebe's return created rumours that this may fan the flames of speculation regarding the Sebe feud.

The restructuring of the police has meant an end to the so-called Combined Forces which placed all the police, military and security forces under General Sebe.

General Sebe has alarmed a lot of people with his intense, if myopic view of dissent in general, and the part that he believes Moscow is playing in destabilising places like the Ciskei. It was not only a frightening exercise but there was the element of buffoonery almost similar to what Idi Amin did in his heyday. Such men with their jackboot methods and gravely prescribed world views are extremely dangerous.

The internal feuding in the Ciskei was perhaps inevitable for there were too many chiefs amongst the Indians. In any event we believe this is one of the best things to have happened to the Ciskei.

The sad truth is the almost insanely power-hungry kind of man is not peculiar only to Ciskei. We have the same kind of breed in the Transkei and in Venda. Security measures of control in these areas are in fact bizarre.

While most people have fears that the revolution will start in the mainland, that is in South Africa, the

truth is that these men are sowing the kind of seed that is simply begging for revolutionary tendencies. The ruthlessness in which these men pursue their policies is compounded by a massive sense of guilt.

There are also rumours that corruption is rife in these areas. Such terrain is simply ripe for overt dissent and South Africa is the only place that has the leverage to stop these men from their dangerous actions.

CSO: 3400/667

SOUTH AFRICA

PLANS TO ESTABLISH RSA UNITY GROUP ANNOUNCED

MB011631 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] It has been confirmed that the United Democratic Front [UDF] is to be officially formed on August 20. Confirmation has come at a Johannesburg news conference this morning. Organizers of the national movement, representing black, colored, and Indian community organizations committed to fighting for a united South Africa, say plans for the launching are well advanced. They announced the UDF would be established as a national movement in Cape Town. Albertina Sisulu, a spokesperson for the UDF:

[Begin recording] The UDF draws inspiration from the overwhelming support and commitment of the people, and we announce a national launching of the United Democratic Front in Cape Town on August 20, 1983. This historic event is the culmination of the first phase of this process. It is a tangible manifestation of the indomitability of the people and is the main thrust on the long road to freedom. [end recording]

Recently unbanned Albertina Sisulu, who is the president of the National Federation of Women.

CSO: 3400/1713

SOUTH AFRICA

HOMELANDS CONDUCIVE TO RACIAL HARMONY

MB011142 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] The chairman of SABRA, the South African Bureau for Racial Affairs, Professor Boshoff, says the long-term solution to the problem of creating racial harmony in South Africa is to give coloreds and Indians their own homelands. Prof Boshoff made the statement in a television program in which the MP for Pretoria Central, Mr Louis Nel, also participated. Mr Nel, who is a member of SABRA, in turn, said SABRA had never conducted a scientific investigation into the practical viability of homelands for coloreds and Indians.

In support of his view, Prof Boshoff said that if coloreds and Indians had their own homelands, racial discrimination in South Africa would gradually disappear. Mr Nel said the idea of homelands for coloreds and Indians was an academic day dream. He said the government was seeking a realistic system in which coloreds and Indians could preserve their identities and realize their ambitions. Prof Boshoff said the proposed new constitutional reforms of the government were only a short-term solution to the problem of racial harmony. Mr Nel said large numbers of coloreds and Indians were prepared to work together for a constitution which would acknowledge separate communities.

CSO: 3400/1713

BRIEFS

ORLANDO EAST SHACKS--ORLANDO East shacks will no longer be demolished but families will only be allowed to keep a single shack, the chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali told a meeting yesterday. The meeting, held at the DOCC, was packed by elderly people most of whom had been ferried to the hall in buses and comprised mainly members of Sofasonke Party and Mr Thebehali's own All Nations Guard. Although families would be allowed to keep a single shack, he said, the council has stipulated that it should be used by family members and should not be hired out. The other shack dwellers from Orlando East would be moved to the Fred Clarke where 500 shacks were in the process of being built. An additional 500 shacks would also be built in Tladi. The meeting marked one of the very rare occasions when Mr Thebehali has addressed a public meeting in Soweto and co-incided with the recent announcement of the sale of houses. The announcement about the shacks is a reversal of the decision taken by the Council and the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) to demolish the shacks. "People will be allowed to use shacks while more houses are being built," he said. He launched a scathing and relentless personal attack on Mr Ambition Brown who has been active in the fight against the demolishing of the shacks. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 18 Jul 83 p 2]

TRANSVAAL UDF MEETING--THE principle of establishing a national United Democratic Front (UDF) body that will consolidate the fight and opposition against the proposed Constitutional Bill, and the three Koornhof Bills was formally adopted at a Transvaal UDF general council meeting at the weekend. The meeting, which was attended by more than 150 delegates representing some 40 workers, church, civic, community, political, students, cultural and women organisations, was held at Khotso house in Johannesburg. Seeing that there now exist in the country four regional bodies of the UDF, it was agreed to consolidate and forge ahead with the establishment of a more broadly based permanent national body. A mass rally will be held in Johannesburg next month and this meeting would be jointly organised on behalf of the UDF by the Transvaal Indian Congress, Anti-President Council and the Anti-Community Council Committee. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 18 Jul 83 p 5]

FARE INCREASES HIT--THE rail fare increases announced by the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrick Schoëman, have been strongly criticised by black community leaders. The leaders said the increases discriminated against the most poorly paid section of the community. The increases come into effect

on August 1. They feature the following: An average rail fare rise of 6,5 percent; an increase of 10 percent on weekly third class tickets and 5 percent on monthly third rates; a flat 5 percent increase on both monthly and weekly first class tariffs; no increase on single-ride tickets, in order to encourage travel in off-peak periods and an average 4 percent rise on air fares. It is believed that in increasing third class tariffs more sharply than monthly rates, the Government is hoping to encourage people to buy monthly tickets to relieve pressure at ticket offices. A Federation of South African Women's spokesman said that the increase will seriously affect people who still earn below the breadline. They have already been subjected to maize, rent and milk prices recently. Azapo's publicity secretary Mr Ishmael Mkhabela has said that it was the oppressed and exploited section of the community which was being forced to bear the brunt of the economic ills of apartheid. Several other people including trade unions such as the Federation of South African Trade Unions and the Council of Unions of South Africa, have condemned the hikes. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 18 Jul 83 p 5]

PEOPLE MOVE FROM KRUGERSDORP--Hundreds of people living in Krugersdorp are to be removed from their homes. South Africa's government says it will move the people to (Munsiesville) in Krugersdorp to (Kgagiso) outside the Transvaal town. Krugersdorp town clerk (Kobus Nieuwoudt) says 2 million rand has been set aside. The money is to allow the West Rand Administration Board to implement the resettlement scheme. (Nieuwoudt) says initial planning of services for 2,000 houses have been completed at the new township. There has been no comment yet from community leaders in the area. [Text] [MB251407 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 25 Jul 83]

CROSSROADS PASS RAIDS--There has been yet another pass raid on the Crossroads squatter camp by officials of the Western Administration Board. From Cape Town here is Beattie Hofmeyer. [Hofmeyer] Crossroads has been raided every day this week. Many people were arrested today and more than 200 are still in prison from the previous raid. The raid happened at about 0700. Twenty vans and armored vehicles surrounded a section of Crossroads. According to eyewitnesses, officials kicked in doors and dragged people to the vans. They said police also searched the houses for weapons. No one at the Administration Board was prepared to comment on the raid. [Text] [MB281027 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 28 Jul 83]

ISRAELI AIRCRAFT SCIENTIST--The man behind the development of Israel's devastating Kfir C-2 supersonic combat aircraft arrived in South Africa this week. Professor Josef Singer, one of the world's foremost aeronautical scientists and president of the Technion-Israel Institute of Technology in Haifa, is here to seek financial support for advanced laser research. He will also establish high-level contacts at universities. [Excerpt] [MB010843 Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 31 Jul 83 p 11 MB]

CSO: 3400/1706

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

TAIWAN CORN SUPPLIES--China has given 988 tons of white maize as drought relief to Swaziland. The Chinese ambassador to Swaziland, Mr Chou Tung Hua, will hand over the consignment to the Ministry of Agriculture next Wednesday. The maize started coming in early this month by trucks from South Africa and is stored at the Ngwempisi Rural Development silos near Mankaynae where the hand-over ceremony will be conducted. The principal secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr Arthur Khoza, said the maize would be distributed throughout the country to the hardest-hit families. The distribution will be conducted by committees in the districts chaired by district officers. The silos at Ngwempisi are part of a general national programme passed by parliament during the last session. [Excerpt] [MB010514 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 29 Jul 83 p 1 MB]

CSO: 3400/1706

EDITOR RETURNS FROM DPRK

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 12 Jul 83 p 5

[Text] ZAMBIA Daily Mail Editor-in-Chief Mr. Komani Kachinga arrived back yesterday afternoon from Pyong-Yang where he went to attend the World Conference of Journalists against imperialism and for friendship and peace.

Mr. Kachinga was with two other representatives from the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and SWAPO.

Speaking shortly after his arrival at the Lusaka International Airport, Mr. Kachinga said the Conference had called for unity among journalists in the Third World in the fight against imperialism.

He said the Conference emphasised on the need for the journalists in the developing countries to educate society on the machinations of imperialism in the world.

He pointed out that it was important for the journalists in the Third World to be revolutionaries in order to fight reactionaries.

On the global problems, Mr. Kachinga said the Conference had reiterated the danger of the threat of a nuclear third world war, adding that journalists had a duty to fight this threat before hand through their pens.

He pointed out that the Conference which was attended by over 120 delegates from different countries was a great success in all intended aspects.

CSO: 3400/1668

NCSR, UNZA ASKED TO HELP FIRMS USE LOCAL RAW MATERIALS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Jul 83 p 1

[Text]

THE National Council for Scientific Research (NCSR) and the University of Zambia must help companies modify their equipment to use local raw materials to cut down on dependence on imported resources, Prime Minister Mundia said in Lusaka yesterday.

He said it was necessary for the council to carry out experiments and produce models on a large commercial scale.

Mr Mundia said this when he addressed workers and members of the council in his capacity as Minister of Finance and chairman of NCSR.

He said the council should mount a big publicity campaign to win the confidence of the local business community in its ability to meet their technological needs.

"At various trade fairs and shows your experiments and their products have won the praise of the business community. Your samples of food products have won the appro-

val of both the business community and health specialists.

"It is necessary for you to find a way where your experiments and models can be produced on large commercial scales," said Mr Mundia.

It was the task of the council to persuade Zimco and Indeco to use some of its experiments for commercial production.

Mr Mundia said he would like the council to see its role "as that of getting the knowledge which the workers acquired from various universities and carry out practical research to apply that knowledge to meet needs of society.

"It is this role which will be the basis of your operation for the coming decade."

NCSR provided a linkage between research and industrial activities.

Mr Mundia praised the high quality of products from the council.

He said the Party and its Government was determined to spread the teaching of science to all parts of Zambia. This explained the shift in the Government policy to emphasise the teaching of science and technology in schools.

"It is quite obvious that until the business community uses your technologies in its industrial and commercial activities we will continue to use machines and equipment designed outside Zambia."

The major problem facing the Zambian economy now was to adjust its industries to use machines and equipment which depend on local raw

materials.

On Friday Mr Mundia warned the Government might be forced to stop foreign exchange allocations to companies which deliberately depended on imported raw materials without making efforts to use local resources.

The Government was giving such firms a transitional period in which to diversify their operations with a bias towards agriculture.

He said this in Lusaka at the signing of an aid agreement at the Ministry of Finance.

Under the agreement, designated companies and organisations would be able to import goods and services from Britain worth K8.1 million. Out of this amount nearly K5 million would be disbursed before the end of March 1984 and the balance by March 1985.

The loan has an interest of two per cent a year and would be repaid in 25 years with a seven-year grace period.

The Prime Minister said dependence on imported raw materials had put the economy in a dilemma. He appealed to established companies to adjust their operations and use local resources.

CSO: 3400/1668

ZIMCO OFFICIAL: ROAD TO ECONOMIC RECOVERY NOW CLEAR

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Jul 83 pp 1, 8

[Excerpt]

THE road to economic recovery is now clear and the optimism and confidence among major developing countries confirms this, Zimco director-general Mr James Mapoma has said.

Speaking at a reception hosted by Indeni to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the company in Ndola on Tuesday night, Mr Mapoma said it was now evident that the worst was over and recovery was on the way.

Through this up-turn the world economy was bound to benefit, but he warned it would take a long time before developing countries like Zambia, would experience the recovery.

In Zambia, the Party and its Government had taken bold measures to restructure the economy but these moves would not achieve much unless parastatal and private sectors worked genuinely to speed up recovery.

"We should genuinely work to earn foreign exchange rather than cry for it; we should genuinely work towards the orientation of our industries to use local materials and local technology," he

said.

He told the audience, which included Copperbelt Province political secretary Mr Martin Mubanga, Italian ambassador to Zambia Mr George Cuneo, chairman of the Indeni board of directors Mr Patrick Chisanga and Ndola Urban governor Mr Alexander Kamalondo, that Zimco was proud that despite the world recession the Zambian parastatal sector had not collapsed.

Although the foundation of parastatals had been severely shaken by the recession which had affected the mining industry and Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) in particular because of the depressed metal prices, the test had been important as it had given Zimco more confidence and strength.

"It has assisted us to streamline and consolidate our operations. It has demonstrated the ability of the Zimco group to respond and adapt successfully to changing conditions created by both internal and external economic forces."

President Kaunda officiated at the celebrations held at the Indeni plant.

CSO: 3400/1668

KANKASA: NO NEED FOR WOMEN'S LIBERATION IN NATION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Jul 83 p 1

[Text]

THERE is no need for women's liberation in Zambia because the country has already opened opportunities for women and the "sky is the limit", executive secretary of the Women's League and Central Committee Member Mrs Chibesa Kankasa said in Lusaka yesterday.

Mrs Kankasa was commenting on charges by Central Province Member of the Central Committee Mr Samuel Mbilishi that the talk of women's liberation in Zambia was "rubbish".

Mrs Kankasa said women did not officially cry for their liberation but she admitted it was only in the traditional circles where change was needed.

After studying the speech delivered by Mr Mbilishi in Kabwe she was satisfied the text of the story was correct except for the use of the word "rubbish" which Mr Mbilishi "might have said off — the cuff".

Mrs Kankasa called for refresher courses for all journalists inside and outside Zambia. "They should also go to the President's Citizenship College so they understand the aspirations of the Party and its Government."

Zambian women had achieved a lot compared with those in many developing countries. At one of the meetings she attended many people were shocked to see a woman pilot.

Recently at a women's world conference she was the only one who received a five-star medal of distinguished service. "This shows what opportunities abound in Zambia for women."

The conference was held in Czechoslovakia attended by women from all over the world.

Mrs Kankasa warned the nation not to judge women's performance on the failure of one section of their community.

Reporters should watch out against statements made off-the-cuff by some Party and Government officials because they would not interpret what the theme of the prepared speech was.

There was no need in the Party and its Government for officials to exchange bad words. She had studied the speech and was sure the word "rubbish" was not used.

The controversy started when Mr Mbilishi scoffed at appeals, demands and suggestions that the Party and its Government should create a ministry for women affairs and described the talk of women's liberation as "rubbish".

Mr Mbilishi said the Women's League in Kabwe Rural recruited only one member last year.

He described the situation as pathetic and deplorable as it contrasted sharply with the slogans Women's League members shouted at meetings addressed by top Party and Government leaders.

He deplored the poor records in the league and said up to now, he had not yet received fresh records for the first six months of this year.

Despite constant reminders from various national leaders including President Kaunda there was no improvement.

SERIOUS WATER SHORTAGE MAY CAUSE RATIONING IN KITWE DISTRICT

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 13 Jul 83 p 3

[Text]

A SERIOUS water shortage may lead to rationing in some parts of Kitwe district, development secretary, Mr William Shawa said yesterday.

He said because the levels in the water works continues to be too low, he had recommended that rationing be forced from 20.00 hours to 05.00 hours everyday until the situation improves.

Mr Shawa explained that this was a perennial problem so the district council had to ensure equal sharing of water to all parts of the city.

The problem was compounded by the fact that the existing water works was too

small to cope with increasing demand.

As far back as 1977, it was found that the water works was unable to provide enough water and it was decided that a new one be built.

"The water works is under capacity and is therefore unable to meet the demand for water in Kitwe," Mr Shawa explained.

The development secretary could not say when the new water works would be built but added that a feasibility study had already been completed and all that remained was for the National Commission for Development Planning to approve the project.

FAO APPROVES SEED DONATION TO DROUGHT-STRICKEN WESTERN PROVINCE

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 13 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] THE FOOD and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) has approved an emergency supply of seeds worth over K250,000 to drought-stricken areas in Western Province.

The donation consists of 250 tonnes of sorghum and 150 tonnes of millet seeds which will be distributed in the Senanga, Sesheke and Kalabo districts of the Western Province which has been severely affected by drought in the past two crop seasons.

"It is expected that the FAO assistance will provide a booster to the government's efforts to encourage food production and self-sufficiency in the Western Province," a statement released by the FAO office in Lusaka said.

The donation is in response to a request by the Zambian government for assistance to help alleviate the suffering of villagers in drought-stricken areas.

FAO Director-General Dr Edouard Saouma has already authorised that the donation must be despatched immediately.

And the Canadian High Commission announced yesterday that it will supply K20,000 worth of maize seed for the drought-hit area in Gwembe south.

Food shortages, caused by poor yields, have resulted in insufficient stocks for the next planting season. "The seed is a very special early maturing variety which must be imported from Zimbabwe," a spokesman for the High Commission said.

Distribution of the seed will be monitored by the Gwembe Valley Integrated Rural Development Programme and the Gossner Mission.

District lorries will be used to distribute the seed to approximately 1,000 families in Gwembe south. Each family will receive approximately 25 kg.

The government has been taking contingency measures to save the lives of thousands of famine-stricken people in Eastern, Southern and Western provinces.

Recently, a consignment of food aid donated by the World Food Programme (WFP) started arriving in the country. It included 432 tonnes of dried skimmed milk, 4,320 tonnes of maize and 216,000 tonnes of edible oils.

The emergency government exercise of despatching food to the affected areas was expected to take three months, covering 120,000 people in Siavonga, Gwembe and Namwala districts in Southern Province; Petauke, Katete, Chipata and Chadiza in Eastern Province and Sesheke and Senanga in Western Province.

CSO: 3400/1668

ZNUT PROVINCIAL SECRETARY NOTES TEACHERS' GRIEVANCES

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 14 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] MORE THAN 300 teachers who invigilated grades seven and ten examinations in Southern Province last year will turn down nominations next November unless the Ministry of General Education and Culture pays them their outstanding subsistence allowances.

Zambia National Union of Teachers (ZNUT) provincial secretary, Mr Hambweka Muzenge warned yesterday that the Ministry should be prepared to supervise the examinations if teachers were not given their arrears by then.

Mr Muzenge said in Livingstone that the union failed to understand why only a handful of teachers had been paid when the money had been budgeted for as payment to all invigilators.

"Tempers are high and we cannot accept the ministry's system of paying out bits here and there. This is not a solution because we are only postponing and piling up problems," he said.

ZNUT was totally against the exploitation of man by man which the ministry was practising and would urge teachers who had not received their allowances to reject nominations next November.

The union leader also criticised the ministry for sending teachers some cheques which bounced at the banks saying that they were now frustrated and had lost faith in the ministry for betraying their trust.

On accommodation, the provincial secretary lamented that the problem had now spread to rural areas where teachers were now accommodated in village huts while they continued to pay house rent.

The plight of teachers at Itezhi-Tezhi and Kabulungwe Primary Schools was pathetic and the ministry appeared to have washed its hands from their problem because conditions were unfit for human habitation.

He also called on the Chief Education Officer, Mr Henderson Simwanza to instruct district education officers to include ZNUT representatives on various committees in conformity with workers participation in decision making.

AFE ORDERS WEST GERMAN, INDIAN, BRAZILIAN FARM EQUIPMENT

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 14 Jul 83 p 7

[Text]

AFE has ordered a big consignment of tractors and other farming equipment from West Germany which is expected in Zambia in October, general manager, Mr Phillimon Kapesebele said in Lusaka yesterday.

The consignment will be purchased from John Deere International using the company's own financial resources, Mr Kapesebele said.

Mr Kapesebele declined to disclose the amount his company will spend on the machinery which he said will cater for 25 per cent of applicants on the waiting list for agricultural equipment.

"At present there are 300 farmers waiting for agricultural machinery and we have estimated that 25 per cent of them will get their requirement when we receive the consignment," the general manager said.

Most of the documentation arrangements on the importation of the machinery have been done and the letters of credit with bankers are expected to be opened later this month, he explained.

The John Deere equipment will be accompanied by

enough spare parts for maintaining them. They are also expected to supplement the existing stocks of spare parts at AFE, Mr Kapesebele added.

And K500,000 worth of machinery ordered from India last year through a loan agreement between Zambia and the Indian government should be in the country by November.

Mr Kapesebele said everything is being done to ensure that the machinery from India arrive in time for the planting season.

This consignment will mainly contain farming equipment for the small farmers who have not been able to buy most of the necessary items from AFE because of the scarcity of foreign exchange, he explained.

The company is concerned about the drought, which has persisted for the past two rain seasons. Mr Kapesebele said his firm is working out means of preparing the farmers for future drought conditions.

The first step in this direction will be the marketing of KSB irrigation pumps to the commercial farmers.

The pumps are the last part of the machinery ordered from Brazil under a K2.5 million loan agreement to Zambia by the Brazilian government last year.

Mr Kapesebele said that the Bank of Zambia will this month clear K60,000 in foreign exchange to pay for the delivery of the pumps, which are in South Africa.

In addition to these pumps, the company is presently marketing galvanised pipes for irrigation purposes which Mr Kapesebele said are suitable for casing in drought conditions and guaranteed to work without rusting for a long period.

The pipes, he said, were bought using the firm's funds and arrived in Zambia three weeks ago.

Mr Kapesebele commended the Agriculture Finance Company (AFC) for approving farmers loans in good time. He said this year, there is a marked improvement in loan approval before the start of the cultivating time.

The Zambia State Insurance Corporation (ZSIC) has also assisted the farmers by setting aside a substantial amount for loans, Mr Kapesebele said.

He also explained that his company has benefited from the assistance it has received from the newly appointed technical committee handling the allocation of import licences to companies.

"We are no longer experiencing delays in getting the help from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry mainly because of the efficiency of the technical committee which is giving recommendations on the import licences. I hope this will continue," Mr Kapesebele added.

BRIEFS

ILLITERACY REDUCTION FAILS--OVER four thousand people in Kitwe are illiterate and efforts to reduce the number have failed due to apathy, Kitwe District Officer-in-Charge of Adult Literacy, Mr George Makumba disclosed yesterday. He said most of the people in the district were shunning literacy classes because they did not want to be exposed as illiterates. At present there were only seventy-three people attending literacy classes in the district mainly from the peri-urban areas such as Kamfinsa, Kalolo and Itimpi. He explained that those in urban areas did not want to be identified as illiterates and this had made efforts to reduce the number difficult. He said the situation has been worsened by shortage of staff and inadequate transport to enable officers to organise classes properly. Mr Makumba appealed toward development committees in the district to be fully involved in organising literacy programmes since they had direct contact with the people. [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 14 Jul 83 p 2]

TAZARA EXTENSION 'NOT VIABLE'--Meanwhile, ZANA reports that plans to carry out feasibility studies on the extension of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway from Kasama to Mpulungu port have failed because the European Economic Community (EEC) have said it is not viable. The EEC delegate in Zambia Mr Hugh Swift said in Lusaka yesterday the EEC had refused to finance the feasibility studies because it would have consumed a lot of money. "We have the problem of limited funds and we have to use it economically. We thought that the project would not be viable and we told the government we were not going to finance it," Mr Swift said. [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 14 Jul 83 p 1]

ZIMBABWE-ZAMBIA PASSENGER TRAIN--ZIMBABWE Minister of Transport, Mr Farai Masongo will today drive the first passenger train across the Victoria Falls Bridge since the service was disrupted following the unilateral declaration of independence by rebel Rhodesia. Mr Masongo and his Zambian counterpart, General Kingsley Chinkuli will travel from the Victorial Falls town to Livingstone to launch the resumption of passenger train services between the two countries. According to a programme released by Zambia Railways in Livingstone, the Zambian delegation led by the minister will travel to Falls Town by road where they will board the train back to Livingstone. The train is expected to reach the Zambian tourist capital at 11.30 hours after the formal inaugural ceremony across the border and General Chinkuli will host a luncheon for the visitors. [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 14 Jul 83 p 1]

FINANCE MINISTER PRESENTS BUDGET IN PARLIAMENT

MB311116 Harare Domestic Service in English 1325 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Address by Minister of Finance Bernard Chidzero in Parliament--live]

[Excerpts] Mr. Speaker:

I move that leave be granted to bring in a bill to make further provision in connection with revenues and public funds of the Republic of Zimbabwe. We have made provision for matters that are ancilliary and incidental to this purpose. Mr Speaker, in this second year of transformation I am presenting my budget against a background of world recession and prolonged drought.

Over calendar year 1982 the economy registered very poor performance. This trend showed sharp falls in all indicators for 1982, as compared with 1980 and 1981. Throughout the year acute difficulties were encountered across all sectors. The overall growth outcome for 1982-83, the first year of the transitional national development plan, fell well below target, with gross domestic product registering a real growth rate of barely 2 percent.

Given the estimated national population growth rate of about 3 percent, this meant a significant drop, the first since independence, of real national income per head. This aggregate position reflected the declines in performance that were experienced in all spheres of economic activity, particularly so in the productive sectors.

Total formal employment in the economy increased by only 1 percent in 1982, compared with 3 percent in 1981. This meant that only 10,700 new jobs were created in the whole economy, as compared with 26,400 in 1981. This rate of increase in employment, which reflects stagnation in many areas and outright contraction in others, falls far short of the 80,000 people a year who comprise the net addition to the labor force, let alone satisfying the additional job requirements of those already in the system.

In sharp contrast with 1981, when agriculture was the single most important source of real growth, registering 31 percent, the sector experienced a decline of 8 percent in 1982. Consequently the sector's contribution to the gross domestic product declined from about 18 percent in 1981 to 16 percent in 1982. In addition, this had adverse effects on the country's exports, given the important role of agricultural products in our external trade.

Real output from the manufacturing sector has also declined substantially over 1982, with the production volume falling far beneath the 1981 performance. Employment in the sector increased by 4 percent over 1981, a mere 7,000 new jobs in absolute terms. But perhaps the most telling indicators of poor performance in the sector over the past year have been the extent to which shortages of commodities have been experienced and the frequency with which enterprises have sought to retrench workers due to reduced activity. The decline has, in addition, been graphically reflected in the contractions in government revenue yields, which have fallen significantly below forecasts and requirements. I shall return to this issue later in my statement.

The causes of these difficulties in the manufacturing sector have been many and varied. Prominent among them, however, have been critical shortages of foreign currency, poor investment activity, and rising costs of production that have not been counterbalanced by improved productivity. The mining sector was not spared the difficulties encountered in the other sectors. Indeed, because this sector operates almost entirely at the frontline of the economy's interaction with the wider world, mining performance in 1982 reflected the full force of the international recession, which the economy had as a whole until last year held at bay with relative success. The value of mineral output in 1982 fell 3 percent over 1981. Significant production declines being experienced in major commodities such as asbestos, coal, chrome and iron ores, which fell respectively 22 percent, 3 percent, 20 percent and 24 percent. The nickel, asbestos, copper, and coal mines were operating at a loss in financial terms throughout 1982, due to low prices on the external markets, and high domestic production costs. (Express) Nickel Mine had to be shut down, and a number of other mining operations were kept going only through government loans. Employment in the mining sector declined by 7 percent from 68,700 in 1981 to 64,000 people.

I must express my deep concern at the attitude that the private sector in Zimbabwe appears either unwilling to abandon, or incapable of breaking. This is the attitude that the sector somehow is alien, an alien body which has to be wooed and cajoled to make the contribution that it is obviously capable of making to the development and expansion of the economy, particularly through reinvestment of the surpluses it generates.

I am not unaware, Mr Speaker, of the fact that there have been other constraints in the form, for example, of foreign exchange shortages and in some [word indistinct] cases a restraining impact of price control. The least constraints have assumed in too many instances the status of excuses. The essential problem remains this pervasive "them and us" orientation in thinking. Just as the government holds in trust the country's public resources and must account to the nation for the manner in which those resources are deployed and utilized, so the private sector controlling, as it does, such a large part of the nation's productive facets must in a fundamental sense be held accountable to the nation in purports to serve.

The nation has a right to expect a more constructively aggressive approach to the country's economic problems by the private sector. To this sector we say, therefore: invest, expand, create jobs, produce the goods and services, or perish.

[Words indistinct] for the private sector the stark choice is between investing or perishing as an economy. Zimbabwe either exports or foregoes any significant growth. Government stands ready to assist in all manners it can in the drive for export markets. I am glad to report that more and more management authorities in the private sector are beginning to appreciate the significance of import-export performance. The response of the manufacturing sector to the exporting central scheme provided for in the last budget clearly shows a concerted search for business outside our borders.

Mr Speaker, I shall now outline my 1983-84 budget. It will be seen from the financial statements that the gross total of 2,811 million is 39 million less than last year. This is 1 percent lower in revenue terms, or 18 percent lower in real terms. The net total, that is to say, the total of expenditure and net government lending, is 2,576 million, while revenue grants and loan recoveries total 2,126 million. Although in terms of totals it is very much a standstill budget, the difference between revenue and expenditure is still on the high side. And when taken together with the deficits on the trading accounts of statutory bodies, represents a strong inflationary influence. This is because the statutory bodies in particular will have to be financed from bank sources, and this will inflate money supply.

I will first give the house some of the highlights under each of the two main categories of expenditure, recurrent and public sector investment programs.

The total recurrent expenditure provision of 2,031 million is 210 million, or 12 percent, higher than the out-turn [as heard] in 1982-83. This figure has been arrived at after the most protracted and agonizingly painful discussions and negotiations of individual votes [allocations] with ministries. It provides in almost every case only for the basic maintenance of existing services, with a minimal expansion or introduction of new programs in only very few cases, where such need has been unquestionably demonstrated to be unavoidable.

Indeed, if one allows for inflation of 17 percent, the provision for recurrent expenditure represents an average decrease of 5 percent in real resources available to ministries. Compared with the out-turn, the defense vote has been increased by 45 million to 390 million, and now occupies second place, taking up 19 percent of recurrent expenditure. This has been unavoidable, since we must, as a first priority, ensure the security and integrity of the country.

The cost in development forgone, nonetheless, is clearly very high. Education and culture, which occupies first place and is 20 percent of recurrent expenditure, will cost 414 million dollars. This is 18 million dollars, or 4 percent, higher than in fiscal 82-83. Health, in third place, goes up by 3 million or 2 percent to 125 million dollars. Despite the pressures on resources, these provisions represent government's resolve and determination to provide

the nation with the basics of development, namely education and health, without which economic growth and development might not only become tyrannical fixations devoid of any moral content, but may indeed in our case simply not be possible at all.

The home affairs vote has been increased by 19 million dollars or 19 percent, to 120 million dollars, in order to cater for elements of the police support unit, the full annual costs of which are effective this year. These four votes, namely defense, education, health, and home affairs, together account for 1,049 million dollars, or 51 percent of the total recurrent and capital expenditure outside the category of constitutional and statutory. The remainder have been pegged at less than, or close to, the actual 1982-83 spendout, which means a substantial reduction in real terms.

Despite the beginnings of an upturn in world prices of basic commodities, we still have a number of important enterprises that are sandwiched between fixed or rising costs at home, and selling prices over which they have no influence. They must be supported over the coming months, in anticipation of an improvement in the international economy, signs of which are beginning to emerge. I have, therefore, provided 40 million dollars for assistance to the mining and manufacturing sectors, 20 million being for ZISCO [Zimbabwe Iron and Steel Corporation] and 20 million for others.

There has been a reduction in the provision for agriculture subsidies at both consumer and marketing board levels, and for the railways. We simply cannot support the higher levels to which subsidies have risen, apart from other considerations which argue against expending scarce resources in this manner. The implication of this reduced provision is that certain commodity prices and tariffs will have to go up to some extent over the year. While the detailed pattern and extent of such increases are yet to be worked out, I must give fair warning. I have provided 50 million dollars for the demobilization exercise, and note that from now onward this provision will fall as demobilized persons come to the end of the 2-year period of severance pay.

The vote of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has risen by 40 percent because of the cost of embassies opened in the latter half of the 1982-83 year, for which the full costs have to be shown in 1983-84. Although the vote of the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development is slightly lower than last year, I am satisfied that the resettlement program can proceed as fast as the limitations arising from the drought will allow.

In any case the full costs of resettlement are not reflected in this vote, as several other ministries also contribute to the total cost, for example water resources and development, agriculture, local government and town planning, education and culture, and so on.

I have made a special attempt to allocate extra funds to the Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs, whose vote gets doubled, in fact, because of the importance that is attached to the enhancement of development in the nation as a whole, through the development of communities and the advancement of women.

Recurrent expenditure by the Ministry of Water Development has been increased by 50 percent above the 1982-83 out turn, in order to sustain and expand efforts to combat the drought. Special attention has been given to reducing the effects of the drought. In terms of direct aid of a social welfare type, 30 million dollars has been provided for the vote of labor and social services. In addition ministries such as roads, water development, local government, particular district development funds, will be required to apply as much of their recurrent and public sector investment program resources as possible to measures and projects that will employ local people and help them to be self-sufficient in overcoming the worst effects of the drought.

I earlier referred to the export incentive scheme. In recognition of a need to expand and diversify our base of exported products and of the positive response that has so far been shown by the manufacturing sector, I have provided 10 million dollars for export incentives to allow the continuation, extension, and consolidation of the present scheme. As a further boost to our exporting manufacturers, a substantial relaxation in export credit terms has also been allowed, with effect from the beginning of this month. This is closely related to the World Bank manufacturing exports promotion scheme that I referred to earlier.

I turn now to proposals for expenditure under the public sector investment program. The public sector investment program or PSIP as it is often referred to, is one of the major instruments available to government for determining the direction and pace of economic and social development in the country. The program represents an overall development thrust aimed at the implementation of the 3-year transitional national development plan. The public sector investment proposals in the fiscal year 1983-84 envisage an expenditure program of 781 million dollars, compared with 945 million dollars in 82-83. This reduction has been dictated by the poor performance of the productive sectors of the economy and severe drought conditions, which have imposed strict limitations for the budgeting process. For these reasons government's contribution to the public sector investment program is limited to 269 million dollars, compared with 465 million dollars in 82-83. The statutory bodies and local authorities will finance 360 million dollars compared with 365 million dollars in 82-83. The balance of 152 million dollars will be funded through a combination of donor assistance and counterpart government contributions. Continuing efforts will be made to increase the amount of donor assistance during fiscal 1983-1984.

Because of limitations in the availability of funds, the process of allocating resources between sectors has been exceptionally difficult this year. None of the allocations falls anywhere near the requirements submitted in the bids, and which on the strictest economic criteria would, but for the financing constraints, have been readily admitted.

Overall allocations have for most ministries been pegged at levels which allow them to match the out-turn of 1982-1983. The portion of the public sector investment programs financed by government and local authorities continues to be largely people-oriented in terms of investment in social services, training, administrative services, and infrastructure. The funds from the own resources of statutory bodies and donor funds which are matched with government contributions will continue to be directed mainly toward the productive sectors of the economy.

It is vital to the future of the economy that even in these hard times relentless efforts be directed at creating and expanding a sound productive base. Priority has been given to agriculture and rural development, to which 13 percent of the development budget has been allocated. The performance of the agricultural sector has been poor due to drought, resulting in a fall in output levels of most crops. The resettlement program will receive 5 percent of the public sector investment program provision, compared to 8 percent in 1982-83. The momentum of rural resettlement of programs should be maintained as well as drought conditions will allow, while at the same time existing resettlement schemes acquire further attention in order to ensure that they become productive and viable.

It is of vital importance that infrastructure in transport, roads, posts and telecommunications, should be able to sustain the expansion and increased development in the production at service sectors of the economy. To this end it is proposed to spend 32 percent of the development budget on the improvement of the railway, roads and bridges, civil aviation, posts and communications systems. This allocation is 9 percent higher than the 1982-83 provision. External loans and all resources funds from parastatals will finance a major portion of this program.

Proposed expenditure of social services, including health, education, and training constitutes 5 percent of the public sector investment program budget, as compared with 14 percent in 1982-83. It should be mentioned once again that central government alone will not be able to cope with the provision of education facilities. Increasingly this responsibility must fall on the citizens, through local authorities and community-based organizations within a national self-reliant system that maximizes total resources best, injects strong elements of social and geographical equity, and encourages maximum current involvement in the development and direction of educational facilities.

Mr Speaker, before I leave the subject of expenditure in 1983-84, I want to say a few words about the imperative of financial discipline. I have already remarked on the standstill character of the budget. Although some votes have bigger (?incremental) factors than others, particularly the big four that I have mentioned, I am satisfied that there is not one that is fat, and I am in no doubt that the only way ministries are going to [words indistinct] within their votes is by exercising strict control over the commitment of expenditure.

Before I deal with my proposals for revenue measures, I must express my regret at the delay in setting up the tax commission. Unfortunately the preparatory work involved has been more complicated than expected, and difficulties have been experienced in securing the requisite personnel. Preparatory work is nearing completion and I expect that the names of the commissioners will soon be announced, particularly because there are several complex issues that I am relying on the commission to investigate. The two most often talked about are the taxation of married women under the PAYE [pay as you earn system] and the land tax.

Mr Speaker I estimate that, without any new measures, receipts of revenue will increase by 168 million dollars in 1983-84. This is possible because of the measures introduced in February this year and because of slightly higher personal incomes. However, I find myself in a situation where I must resort to further new measures that will yield an additional 150 million dollars. This is not an easy task, and I have tried to split the burden as widely as possible.

In my 1982 budget I deliberately avoided any increase in company tax because I recognized that the level was already high, and I did not want to erode returns from corporate capital. It could be argued that I should follow a similar line this year [words indistinct] but I am afraid that with so few options open to me I cannot exempt any one group of taxpayers from making a contribution. I propose therefore that the existing sales charge of 15 percent applicable in the 1982-83 tax year be increased by 5 percent to 30 percent. This increase will be payable before 30 June 1984 and may be spread equally over the two advanced payment [words indistinct] remaining in the fiscal year.

Allowing for the fact that company profits in 1982-83 were generally lower than in the previous year I expect the 5 percent increase in sales charge to yield 10 million dollars.

I have not found this an easy tax to propose. First, I know that many companies are struggling at present, and it may even seem contradictory to bring in a company tax that will raise 10 million while providing, as I have already explained, 40 million dollars in the first months of expenditure for assistance to industrial and mining enterprises, most of which operate as companies. The fact of the matter is that the performance of some companies is relatively better than that of others, and I am expecting a degree of redistribution which is just [words indistinct] in the circumstances.

Secondly the increase raises the gross nominal rate of tax on companies to 54 percent, which is one of the highest in the world. [words indistinct] This may make investment unattractive, but I trust Zimbabweans will take into account our depreciation allowances and understand the short-term nature of our difficulties and take a longer and more optimistic view of the economy, in which better times will return, and tax [words indistinct] will be reduced.

Individual income taxpayers will also have to contribute more, and here, too, I propose increasing the [words indistinct] by 50 percent, to 20 percent, to bring it into line with the company [words indistinct]. These increased elements must, I regret to say, be applied to 1983-84 incomes in order that the maximum yield could be obtained in this fiscal year as a contribution to drought-related expenditure. There is another reason for applying the increase in this manner, and that is to spread the burden on taxpayers in the PAYE system.

When the 1983-84 assessments are issued in due course, the new accelerated surcharge will apply and (?will) as shown in the financial statements, begin at 20 percent and end at 40 percent. The top marginal rate will therefore go up from 60 percent to 63 percent. I estimate that this proposal will yield some 15 million dollars.

The (?function) of my revenue needs in relation to the rather limited tax (?base) is such that I cannot hope to achieve my target without resorting to further increases in the sales tax rates.

I, therefore, propose to increase the general rate from 16 percent to [word indistinct] percent, and the rate of consumer durables from 19 percent to 32 percent. At the same time I propose increasing the range of goods subject to the higher rate by including records and tapes, photographic films and [word indistinct], alcoholic beverages, including beer, soda, liquors, spirits, and wine, manufactured tobacco products, smokers and smoking requisites, such as pipes, holders, lighters, cigarettes and cigarette and cigar [word indistinct], cosmetic or toilet preparations for personal use, excluding toothpaste and soap, clothing accessories wholly or predominantly of natural hair and skin, jewellery and imitation jewellery, goldsmiths and silversmiths wares of precious metal or rolled precious metal, paintings and pictures, boats, launches yachts, and other vessels, excluding commercial, fishing, and passenger vessels, and firearms and ammunition.

These [words indistinct] tax rates, which will be effective from 1 August 1983, will yield an estimated 78 million dollars. I am aware of the (?regressive) nature of this type of taxation, but by increasing the surcharge on income taxes as I have previously described, I have tried as far as I can to preserve the ratio of direct to indirect taxation.

Furthermore, with the lower pay demands, the exemption on basic food items from sales tax will continue, and the higher sales tax rates have been biased against luxury goods. Mr Speaker, a major defect in our tax system is that we have a narrow base. I, therefore, propose to introduce a tax on persons in employment who earn more than 100 dollars a month and who are not yet in the PAYE system. The new tax will be calculated as 2 percent of taxable income and will be deducted by the employer.

At the [word indistinct] with the PAYE system, the monthly deduction will be 2 percent of the PAYE amount, whichever is greater. Separate legislation is being prepared to implement this tax, and I expect it to be brought before parliament latter in this session. I estimate that this measure, to be known as the lower-level income tax, will yield 9 million dollars up to 30 June 1984.

I next propose to impose a tax of 20 percent on remittances outside Zimbabwe in respect of fees for technical, administrative, management, and consultant services or amounts remitted in respect of external expenses of open (?branches). This measure will yield some 5 million dollars in this financial year and should provide some incentive to have such services carried out in Zimbabwe.

Turning now to customs and excise duties, I propose to increase the customs (?surtax) on imports by 5 percent, to 20 percent. I make this proposal with some reluctance because I realize that it will increase the price of all imported goods. However, the cost of development projects of government and parastatal bodies will be exempt from the payment of this (?surtax), as will the vary large development projects in the private sector.

Imported raw materials that are used for the manufacture of goods for export will benefit from the usual drawback procedure. I estimate that this measure will yield 27 million dollars. I am proposing to introduce an excise duty of 15 percent ad valorem on passenger motor cars made in Zimbabwe [as heard] and, finally, I propose a customs duty for 16 percent ad valorem in imported lorries and vans, whether in assembled or unassembled form. These two measures, which will be effective from 29 July 1983, are estimated to yield 10 million dollars.

In a budget such as this, it is very difficult to contemplate any concession. However, as a measure of the importance given by government to training, I propose to introduce a training reimbursement allowance equal to 50 percent of the cost (?to the taxpayer) of buildings constructed and new equipment purchased on or after 1 April 1983 and used exclusively for the purpose of training employees.

Mr Speaker, I now lay upon the table the 1983 financial statements.

Mr Speaker, the budget I have presented is one of austerity, and I call on all the people of this country to tighten their belts. This will mean great sacrifice. I fully realize that some revenue measures make this country one of the most highly taxed and [words indistinct] if these are made permanent they could lead to counterproductivity. Some of the measures I have proposed are justifiable in view of the exporting difficulties facing the economy, which arise from the drought and the world recession. [words indistinct]

In making these proposals I know that many will cry "unfair" and demand that after long years of struggle and hardship in the bush the fruits of independence appear [words indistinct] after only 3 years. Such would be an extremely shortsighted view.

CSO: 3400/1710

HARARE COMMENTS ON LATEST NATIONAL BUDGET

MB271731 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The minister of finance, economic planning, and development, Comrade Bernard Chidzero, presents the country's budget tomorrow. As we know, the budget is the country's annual estimate of revenue and expenditure, and also gives the government's intentions regarding taxation and other related issues. Although we do not know the details of the budget yet, it is reasonable to assume that it may be tough but pragmatic, taking into account the needs of the majority and the aspirations of the popularly elected government.

Zimbabwe is experiencing one of the worst droughts ever. Millions of dollars have been diverted from development projects to be used to save lives because of the current drought. This means that the government has to raise additional funds to meet this national crisis.

The country's agricultural industry, a very vital arm of the nation, has been severely hit by the current drought. The national herd is shrinking every day. Most of the country's major foreign exchange crop earners, such as tobacco and maize, have been affected. Most farmers will not be able to repay loans they might have gotten from financial institutions. This catalogue of problems does not paint a picture which would enable the minister of finance, economic planning, and development to produce a budget which will be comfortable to the nation.

We know many Zimbabweans understand the problems which the nation is experiencing. But we also know that there are those whose minds are bent on creating havoc. They would like to shout from housetops when things are not as they want. We know also that there are those who were used to a budget which used to benefit the minority. These will certainly want to shout loudest when there are problems, and at the same time do nothing to ease the country's misfortunes.

Note should be taken that droughts or, indeed, any economic problems, are not a monopoly of Zimbabwe or any country. They affect all nations. Zimbabwe does not live in isolation. What happens in Europe, Asia, America, affects Zimbabwe.

Those whose tongues are full of poison should be reminded that since independence the popularly elected government has managed to do things which successive minority regimes failed to do. So whatever Comrade Chidezero has for the nation in the budget should be examined carefully, taking into account that the budget must take into consideration the aspirations of the whole nation. The people's government will not allow a situation or a budget whose sole aim is to please a handful of people. To do so would be to negate the principles on which the liberation war was fought, one of which was an equitable distribution of the country's wealth. The struggle for economic independence continues.

CSO: 3400/1704

BRIEFS

NO WORKERS PAY INCREASE--Harare, 1 Aug (SAPA)--Workers must not expect pay rises at a time when the economy is reeling from the effects of the drought and the recession, the minister of labour and social services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, said yesterday. Addressing a ZANU(PF) rally held at Gwanzura Stadium, Harare, Mr Kangai said workers should arrest employers engaged in economic sabotage and take them to the police. "I have heard of cases of economic sabotage in private companies and in companies taken over by the government. Workers must arrest those who are doing this," he said, but did not elaborate. He said workers should understand that there could be no salary reviews at a time when the drought was affecting the country and when there was a fall in prices on world markets. He said salaries could always be reviewed when the situation improved. [Text] [MB011139 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0832 GMT 1 Aug 83]

URBAN COUNCIL ROTATIONAL ELECTIONS--The minister of local government and town planning, Comrade Enos Chikowore, has revealed that Council elections on a rotational basis will be abolished as from next year. Addressing a rally in Kadoma yesterday, Comrade Chikowore criticized councillors who abused their positions to further their financial aims. The minister announced that next year, urban council elections will be held at the same time throughout Zimbabwe. He urged Zimbabweans to choose councillors with ideological orientation, adding that such councillors will take into account the plight of the masses. [Text] [MB011255 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Aug 83]

JOURNALISTS DELEGATION--An association of journalists representing 53 news organizations from all over the world has decided to send a delegation to Zimbabwe to protest against the decision by six black African states to ban foreign correspondents based in South Africa from working within their borders. The information ministers of Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique, Botswana and Angola decided on the ban during a meeting at the central Zimbabwean town of Kadoma. The Foreign Correspondents' Association of Southern Africa, which represents news organizations from Japan, the Republic of China, and 10 Western nations, said representatives would go to Zimbabwe to seek meetings with the government and diplomats from the other countries concerned to discuss the measure. The association said it deplored any restriction on the free flow of news. The information ministers of the so-called Frontline States said at the end of their meeting that they had agreed in principle that South African-based foreign correspondents would no longer be allowed to work in their countries. [Text] [MB020928 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 2 Aug 83]

UK, EUROPEAN MEDIA SCORED--The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, says Zimbabwe continues to suffer from severe undeserved attacks and distortions from the British and European media, despite its positive achievements. Addressing the Zimbabwe-Britain Society in Harare today, Comrade Mugabe said the society has a role to play in informing the British public about the real Zimbabwe. He said the society must inform the British public about the policy of reconciliation and national transformation, the successful integration of three factional armies into one national army, and the continuing destabilization campaign from the Pretoria regime. [Text] [MB011823 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 1 Aug 83]

BBC NEWS TEAM TO LEAVE--A South Africa-based television team of the BBC has been asked to leave Zimbabwe following a ban on foreign correspondents visiting black Southern African states from their bases in the republic. BBC television Southern African correspondent (Phillip Hadden), said he and his cameraman and his sound engineer have been asked by the Zimbabwean authorities to leave the country as soon as possible. The television crew went to Zimbabwe before the weekend to cover events in the troubled province of Matabeleland. [Text] [MB020534 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1930 GMT 1 Aug 83]

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